

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris. Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

Subscription rates: U.S. \$100/yr, Europe \$120/yr, Japan \$150/yr, etc.

No. 32,707 16/88

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

### PEOPLE

#### Ivana Trump Honored By Mother's Day

Her husband's biography... best seller and they've... multiple millions in the... Ivana Trump apparently... motherhood behind in... lane. Trump was... women honored in New... the National Mother's Day... role for "contributions... of contemporary... hood." Trump, who... band, Donald, run a real... pire," said they rep... compassive to their three... "No smoking, no drugs... Don't cheat and steal and...

#### Robert F. Kennedy's

asked the Los Angeles... attorney's office for the... night in 1968 when he... nated. Historians and... opposing the request, ap... the clothing should rema... hands of the government...

#### A sculpture honoring

Resnik, one of the seven... killed on the shuttle... was dedicated at Carnegie... University, her alma mat... burgh, Pennsylvania.

#### In an autobiography

of this week, Michael... nized having had exten... surgery on his face. "I... nose altered twice and I... added a cleft to my ch... that's it," Jackson says... walk," a glossy new aut... edited by Jacqueline...

#### Cedars-Sinai Medical

Los Angeles is living up... "hospital to the stars."... actor James Garner, the... Caesar and the comedi... Amsterdam. Garner is... tests prior to surgery... aneurysm. Caesar is... from hernia surgery. He... had blood clots in his... leg and Van Hise is... from a tropical virus in... in Fiji.

#### A monkey and a lady

gover to Elizabeth Taylor... her recent visit to... returned to the wild... complaints by Thai...



### A Record for O's: 0-15

A Baltimore Oriole relief pitcher with a towel on his head leaving the field Wednesday in Milwaukee. On Thursday, the Orioles lost their 15th game in a row, a major league baseball record for losses at the start of a season. Earlier story, Page 19.

## Wazir's Killing: A First Account

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Khalil al-Wazir, number two leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was gunned down by an Israeli commando squad after the assassination was approved by Israel's policy-making inner cabinet, according to sources in Israel.

The government has lowered a curtain of secrecy over the operation. But with information from a Tunisian investigation and from Israeli sources, it is possible to assemble some of the pieces in the story of how the raid was organized.

The operation was planned and carried out by a combined team from the Mossad intelligence agency, the army, navy and air force, but the actual assassination early Saturday morning in Tunis was carried out by a special army commando unit known in Hebrew as the *Sayeret Matkal*, the sources said. The name translates as "re-



In Moscow, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, right, listening Thursday to a Jewish dissident, Vladimir Tufeld, explain the difficulty he has faced in his effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

## Bush vs. Dukakis: No Shoo-In

By David S. Broder and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Professionals in both political parties, now anticipating a match between George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis, expect a close general election that could swing on such factors as their choice of a running mate, their skill in debate and, not least, the readiness of Ronald Reagan's home state of California to vote for change.

Interviews this week with more than 30 campaign managers and consultants, including the top officials in the Bush and Dukakis campaigns, found near-unanimous agreement that the contest could be as tight as the 1960 presidential election, which came at the end of the last two-term Republican presidency. In that race, Senator John F.

## Soviets Offer Pact On Space

### U.S. Views Move As Good Step As Shultz Talks Start

By Don Oderdorfer and Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet negotiators unveiled a draft treaty on space arms Thursday during the first of two days of meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz aimed at an accord on reducing the Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals.

The presentation of the Soviet draft on one of the most difficult issues in the arms negotiations, according to a U.S. participant, was a positive result of the lengthy sessions Thursday between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The seeming inability of arms negotiators to make strides on space defense issues involving President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense project, has presented a serious obstacle to the closely related accords aimed at curbing offensive nuclear arms by up to 50 percent.

The Russians agreed to come forward with such a draft during discussions between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze in Washington two months ago, but up until Thursday they had not done so, and aides to Mr. Shultz complained that there had been "no movement" and little serious discussion of space defense issues.

When the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks presented its space defense treaty draft in January, Soviet negotiators objected strongly to it.

U.S. officials declined to characterize the substance of the Soviet draft treaty, saying that it was still in the process of being translated from Russian, in which it was presented.

After the discussions on space issues by senior arms control aides from Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze, the two sides agreed to continue their work in the forum of the Geneva arms talks, a U.S. official said.

Progress was also reported during the meeting Thursday on nuclear testing issues, including agree-

## Klosk

### Gore Suspend His Campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee suspended his failing campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday, saying that either Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts or the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson would be the party's nominee.

Mr. Gore said he would technically remain a candidate to permit his delegates to attend the national convention and "represent our point of view." Had he decided to withdraw, his delegates would have been divided between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dukakis.

Mr. Gore, 40, won most of his 422 delegates in his native South during the "Super Tuesday" primaries on March 8 but failed to attract any significant support elsewhere. He finished with 10 percent of the vote in the New York primary on Tuesday.



Albert Gore Jr.

### General News

A Justice Department report may force Ronald Reagan to decide on Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Page 3.  
Kidnappers in Lebanon of a U.S. Marine, Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, say he is to face trial. Page 2.  
Travel  
Touring Burgundy, beyond wine and sun. Page 9.  
Business/Finance  
General Motors said profit rose 18 percent to \$1.09 billion in the first quarter. Page 13.

Dow Jones	1,686.5
The Dollar in New York	
DM	1.6865
Pound	1.8835
Yen	124.35
FF	5.866

## U.S. Is Considering Wider Role in Gulf

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering broadening the U.S. Navy's protection in ships in the Gulf other than those flying the U.S. flag and on a random basis with no advance notice, according to administration officials.

Under a scenario described Wednesday by an administration official as "a strong option" being discussed in the Defense Department and National Security Council, the first indication that the United States had broadened its protective umbrella in the Gulf would come when U.S. warships went to the aid of a non-U.S. ship threatened by attack from either Iran or Iraq, officials said.

President Ronald Reagan has yet to approve this or other proposals that might expand the scope of navy operations, but officials said they were solely intended to ease tensions in the Gulf.

The Pentagon said Thursday that 13 U.S. warships would leave for rotation duty in the Gulf next week, but refused to say if Washington was increasing its fleet where U.S. and Iranian forces battled this week.

A Defense Department spokesman refused to say when the relief change would be made or whether some of the warships now in the Gulf area, including the aircraft carrier Enterprise, would remain on duty for a time even after their rotation replacements arrive.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Wednesday that U.S. policy in the Gulf had not changed. "The situation there is being reviewed," he said, "as it would always naturally be. Our policy is that we are in the Gulf to protect shipping."

The discussions are being conducted amid some congressional apprehension over the U.S. role in the Gulf in the aftermath of the military strikes by the U.S. Navy on Iranian oil platforms, and the ensuing day of battles between U.S. and Iranian ships and planes. Six Iranian vessels were sunk or damaged, and a U.S. helicopter with a two-man crew was lost when it was shot down by Iranian forces. Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he was among those in Congress urging Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci to provide the additional no-notice protection to non-U.S. ships. Mr. Warner contended that this would deter attacks on shipping in the Gulf because a possible aggressor could never be sure his action would not draw fire from the United States.

"The purpose is to keep any attacker off-guard, off-balance," Mr. Warner said.

Under such a policy, the U.S. Navy would provide the extra deterrence without increasing greatly, if at all, its flotilla of 30 ships in the Gulf, he said.

"I've been working with the secretary of defense on this," Mr. Warner, a former navy secretary, said.

For Iran, the Gulf clashes with the U.S. Navy are coming at a time of internal turmoil. Page 2.

said, adding that he has also discussed the idea with Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost, chief of naval operations. Mr. Warner said navy leaders had been receptive to providing protection to non-U.S. flagged ships should they come under threat.

If the Reagan administration does change course in the Gulf, Mr. Warner said, tankers owned by U.S. companies but flying the flags of other nations would be prime candidates for the broadened protection. Many shipping executives have sought such help.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has resisted proposals to assign navy warships to escort other nations' ships, partly because it would further strain the fleet and add to the \$1 billion a day cost of Gulf operations. But the idea of confronting attackers with a Rus-

See GULF, Page 2

See WAZIR, Page 2

## House Backs Trade Bill Meant to Open Markets

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, ignoring President Ronald Reagan's veto threats, approved a trade bill on Thursday that is intended to open international markets and crack down on foreign trade abuses.

Legislators approved the package, 312 to 107, and sent it to the Senate for final action. Earlier, the House voted, 253 to 167, against a proposal offered by the House minority leader, Robert C. Michel of Illinois, to send the bill back to a joint House-Senate conference to strip off the amendment requiring businesses to give their employees 60 days' notice before closing a plant or ordering large layoffs. Mr. Reagan opposes the 60 days' notice provision.

The trade bill is designed to open international markets to U.S. products, crack down on foreign trade abuses, streamline U.S. export controls, promote exports and expand assistance for industries and workers hurt by imports.

It is the result of years of work culminating in one of the largest joint conference committees in U.S. history. Nearly 200 legislators have worked since January to draft a compromise trade bill from the differing versions passed by the House and the Senate last year.

In addition to focusing on immediate remedies to the huge U.S. trade deficit and granting the administration broad authority to participate in a new round of world trade negotiations, the bill includes some proposed long-term solutions such as allocating \$750 million for education and training programs.

## Kuwait Jet: First 'High Tech' Hijacking

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A psychologist who has debriefed several of the passengers from the hijacked Kuwait Airways jumbo jet said Thursday that the gunman who seized the aircraft was a ruthless and exceptionally well-trained "special operations squad" that managed to stay firmly in control throughout the 15-day ordeal.

Western security officials said they were braced for further such attacks, either by the same group or by others trained by them. The hijackers, who murdered two Kuwaiti passengers while the plane was in Cyprus, surrendered in Algerian authorities after declaring that their effort to secure the freedom of 17 terrorists being held in Kuwait jails was not over.

Kuwait refused to bow in the hijackers' demands, and the hijackers seemingly gained nothing but their freedom. But Rodney Wallis, security director of the International Air Transport Association in Montreal, said that allowing the hijackers to go free meant that they would be going "back into the mainstream of terrorism, and we

can expect to hear from them again."

The whereabouts of the hijackers was not known on Thursday, Kuwaiti and Algerian officials said they expected the gunmen would be flown in Beirut or Tehran under an Algerian agreement to allow them safe passage. The hijackers were believed to number nine.

Reports from Beirut said that the hijackers' original plan had been to seize not one but two aircraft in Bangkok on April 5, but that this plan was called off after Thai po-

lice arrested a second four-man squad of air pirates.

The reports, which could not be independently confirmed and which Western security experts described as unlikely, said one of the conditions for the release of the 31 remaining hostages in Algiers was a guarantee of liberty and safe passage for the men seized in Bangkok.

Dr. James Thompson, senior lecturer in psychology at the Middlesex Hospital in London and an expert on hijackings, said his impression after debriefing some of

the passengers was that the terrorists had formed "a special operations squad."

"By that," he said, "I mean men who were well selected for the task so that they were stable, they could take orders and they understood their functions. They knew not only the technical aspects of the aircraft, but they also understood how to handle the passengers and the negotiators outside."

In a perverted sense, he said.

See HIJACK, Page 2

## Bundespost: Is Plan for Future Hung Up on Past?

By Ferdinand Proitzman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Since its creation after World War II, the Deutsche Bundespost, West Germany's postal, telegraph and telephone authority, has allowed neither snow nor rain nor gloom of night to stay its absolute hegemony.

But in an era when telecommunications innovations are ancient history in three years' time, the government-run behemoth has been slow to modernize. Its advertisements still show the ubiquitous yellow Bundespost truck winding its way up an alpine road to a lone half-timbered farmhouse.

Most public and private sector experts agreed that something had to change, or West Germany risked being a laggard in the global telecommunications race.

Thus, there was a measure of hope in many circles when the government published a three-volume, 397-page reform plan titled "Concept Deutsche Bundespost 2000." On close inspection, however, nearly everyone concerned seemed to see something they didn't like.

The plan by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition to make the Bundes-

post a leaner, more competitive and market-oriented organization is now mired in an intense debate whose outcome will have a significant effect on West Germany's economic future. Germans in business and government are asking: Is the plan true reform? Or has a stodgy institution merely installed new window dressing?

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is known to oppose aspects of the plan that would tie postal workers' pay to performance. That is significant because the plan requires cabinet approval. Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union is divided on the issue, with the party's social committee openly opposing it.

An array of community groups, ranging from the German cities association to the Roman Catholic bishops, have voiced opposition in what they call "dismembering the post office," and Kurt von Haschen, the head of the main postal workers' union said Thursday that the plan is "politically untenable."

Christian Schwarz-Schilling, West Germany's postal minister, presented "Concept 2000" on March 1. Under the plan, the Bundespost would be split into three "public enterprises," called Postal Service, Postal Bank and Telekom.

Services in rural areas would be retained, he said. And, he added, the reshaped Bundespost would be an active participant in competitive markets and would have "separation of sovereign responsibility and operation and more flexibility in the personnel sector."

While that sounded promising, the phrase generating the most controversy was "to maintain the infrastructural significance and responsibility of telecommunications, the Deutsche Bundespost will also exclusively install and operate telecommunication networks in the future."

In other words, the Bundespost would retain its monopoly on telecommunications transmissions and switching, allowing private companies to offer only equipment and network services. This is in sharp contrast to far-reaching privatizations of the Japanese and British telecommunications markets and the break-up of American Telephone & Telegraph in the late 1970s.

West German officials say such moves by other nations have produced mixed results at best, bringing higher home phone bills to U.S. and British consumers and turning both nations from net exporters of

telecommunications equipment into net importers. The Bundespost plan, they say, is more balanced.

After wading through the government's proposal, advocates for breaking up the telecommunications monopoly, such as Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, who is also chairman of the Free Democratic Party, saw the Bundespost's future looking suspiciously like its past.

"This is not a reform," a source in the Bonn government said. "It's at best a very tentative reorganization that doesn't address some of the most crucial areas, such as truly breaking up the Bundespost's monopoly on telecommunications. It just splits it into three new parts with a fresh layer of bureaucracy on top."

Opponents of change, including the postal unions and the opposition Social Democratic Party, viewed the proposals as too far-reaching, an opening sally toward liberalization that must be vigorously re-

Some of the plan will almost certainly be implemented, but other aspects will either be reformulated or scrapped, sources in Bonn said. Mr. Schwarz-Schilling had pre-

viously said that the plan would be implemented, but other aspects will either be reformulated or scrapped, sources in Bonn said. Mr. Schwarz-Schilling had pre-

viously said that the plan would be implemented, but other aspects will either be reformulated or scrapped, sources in Bonn said. Mr. Schwarz-Schilling had pre-

viously said that the plan would be implemented, but other aspects will either be reformulated or scrapped, sources in Bonn said. Mr. Schwarz-Schilling had pre-



Three members of the Kuwaiti royal family — Khalid Fadel Essabah, right rear, and his sisters Ibtissem, left, and Anouar, top — who were among the hostages on the hijacked Kuwait Airways jumbo jet leaving the guest lounge at the Algiers airport Thursday to board a plane for a flight home.

Advertisement for 'TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND' featuring the International Herald Tribune. Text includes: 'The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week. Want to solve a problem? Get your copy. Please contact: Express International Ltd, Willemstraat 12, 2002 AA Maastricht, The Netherlands. Tel. 043 380 1111'.

# On the Iranian Home Front, a Time of Turmoil

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The clashes between U.S. and Iranian naval forces this week came at a time of turmoil in Iran because of parliamentary elections, disputes over economic policy and Iraqi bombings of Tehran and other cities.

Administration officials and Iran analysts say they are unsure whether there is a direct relationship between these developments and the fighting this week.

But they note that the renewed fighting took place as Iranian leaders were grappling with a fundamental challenge of the war with Iraq: how to wage a war against an external enemy and still satisfy the needs of the people.

Specifically, the analysts cite rulings by the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, that have expanded the powers of the Islamic state to regulate economic and social affairs; they also cite Iraqi missile attacks against Iranian cities, the resurgence of a more aggressive approach to the war and the first round of parliamentary elections.

These factors, they say, have combined to increase the atmosphere of tension and uncertainty in Tehran.

According to some analysts, the psychological terror caused by Iraqi bombings of Tehran and the lack of international condemnation after Iraq's renewed use of chemical weapons in Kurdistan may have prompted Iranian leaders, or at least a powerful radical faction, to sow new minefields in the path of U.S. shipping and to strike back militarily after the U.S. Navy retaliated.

"What this says is that the struggle between the radicals and the pragmatists has not really sorted itself out," said Shaul Bakhash, professor of history at George Mason University. "But I don't believe that the radicals have made a permanent comeback or that this is a struggle they can win."

Since last fall, Iranian leaders had left U.S. warships alone and simply proclaimed victory over the United States after the administration announced that it was reducing its presence in the Gulf. According to the conventional wisdom, Iran was seeking to avoid confrontation.

Even more than the enormous casualties suffered by

Iranian troops on the battlefield in the course of the war, Iraq's persistent bombing of Tehran and other major Iranian cities since March has brought the war home to Iranian city dwellers.

The bombs have not substantially damaged the cities, but the psychological sense of vulnerability has shocked many Iranians.

"If you want a reason for why Iran is more radical in its conduct of the war, it's the 'war of the cities,'" said Gary S. Sick, an Iran analyst who served on the staff of the National

## 'The struggle between the radicals and the pragmatists has not really sorted itself out.'

Shaul Bakhash  
Professor, George Mason University

Security Council in the Carter administration. "It didn't bring out moderation in Tehran."

The raids have prompted many Iranians to flee their homes to take refuge with relatives in the provinces and forced the closing of elementary and secondary schools. The State Department has received conflicting reports that from tens of thousands to more than a million of Tehran's 10 million residents have fled.

The Speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said in a sermon in Tehran last week that people had fled the cities because of the bombs. But he said they had tried to vote anyway in the April 8 elections, producing a good turnout. He did not mention that only those Iranians who showed up at the voting booths were eligible for food ration books.

Intelligence officials argue that the elections were bringing in new radical deputies who were eager for a head-on

collision with the United States, an opinion that is not shared by the State Department or most Iran analysts.

The slate of candidates was personally approved by the Iranian Interior minister, Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi-Pur, a hard-liner who has been critical of Mr. Rafsanjani's links with the United States in the Iran-contra affair and of what are regarded as his moderate goals in the war.

But war policy is made by the Supreme Defense Council, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini, and not by the Majlis, and the war was not a major campaign issue. Moreover, the final results of the elections will be known only after a run-off election is held.

In the first round, Iranian voters gave the largest number of votes to Mr. Rafsanjani. It was his first test of popular strength since revelations of his involvement in Iran's secret purchases of weapons from the United States.

One sign that the more radical faction is in the ascendancy is that Hojatoleslam Mehdi Karubi came in second in the election. Generally regarded as a proponent of exporting revolution, he is Ayatollah Khomeini's personal representative for the hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and head of the Martyrs' Foundation. It was under his direction that Iranian protesters battled Saudi security forces in Mecca last year in clashes that left nearly 400 people dead.

The climate of political uncertainty in Tehran stems in part from a series of rulings by Ayatollah Khomeini in December and January on the social and economic character of the regime.

The rulings were intended to revive economic changes paralyzed by ideological disputes between radicals, who have pressed for more state control over the economy, and conservative clerics, who have argued that the state has no right under Islamic law to interfere with the private sector.

Iranian leaders continue to attribute the battered state of the economy to the war, not the revolution, and, according to the prime minister, Mr. Hussein Mousavi, 41 percent of this year's budget has been earmarked for the war effort. But the regime is even more dependent on oil revenues than it was during the reign of the shah, and the revolutionary goal of self-sufficiency is more remote than ever.



A photograph of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, seized by kidnapers Thursday.

## Kidnappers Say Marine Faces Trial

BEIRUT — Kidnappers of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, a U.S. Marine officer, announced Thursday that they would put him on trial for crimes against Lebanese and Palestinians.

The Organization of the Oppressed of the World said in a statement delivered to an international news agency in Moslem West Beirut: "This criminal will be transferred to the courts of the oppressed to be tried for the crimes he committed in accordance with the accusations against him."

The Arabic typewritten statement was accompanied by a black and white photograph of Colonel Higgins.

A U.S. spokesman in Washington said Thursday that Colonel Higgins was an innocent victim and that it was "grotesque" for his kidnapers to assert their intention to try him.

"Like other hostages in Lebanon he's the innocent victim of terrorist kidnappers who are holding him against his will and against all norms of international society," a State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis E. Oakley, said.

Colonel Higgins, 43, head of the Lebanon unit for the UN Truce Supervision Organization, was seized by three gunmen on Feb. 17 near the southern port of Tyre.

Bearded and wearing a black sweater, he appeared thin, drawn and haggard in the photograph.

The statement said Colonel Higgins was found guilty under interrogation of five crimes, including spying for the United States.

It listed his alleged crimes as:

- "Spying for the interests of the criminal America against both the Lebanese and Palestinian people."
- "Supervising the Pentagon team to combat Moslem organizations in Lebanon and Palestine."
- "Gathering information about the military and political situation in South Lebanon for resisting Israel and filing such reports with the Pentagon on how to control them to the Pentagon."

The organization accused Colonel Higgins of being a member of "an American coordination committee made up of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon and foreign ministry for the situation in Lebanon and Palestine."

The statement came four days after the Christian Voice of Lebanon radio broadcast that Colonel Higgins had been killed by his captors in the southern village of Siddique.

There was no way of verifying the radio report. The station has proved unreliable in the past on hostage issues.

## GULF: U.S. Reviews Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Iranian-led risk from the United States would be easier to manage, the plan's backers contend.

The Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, is pressing another Gulf policy change on the administration. He said the United States would look more neutral in the Iran-Iraq war if it divided the Gulf into zones, each protected by a different nation's navy.

Every innocent ship passing through the zones would be protected from Iran or Iraq. Warships of several Western allies, as well as the Soviet Union, are in the Gulf.

The administration policy of sending navy ships to escort only 11 Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag and other U.S. flag ships means the vessels "sitting ducks," Mr. Nunn said.

The zone defenses covering the full length of the Gulf would tell Iran and Iraq "no more free passes," he said.

Mr. Warner said the trouble with Mr. Nunn's idea is that allied navies have been unwilling to enter into such agreements for protecting shipping in the Gulf in the past and show no signs of changing.

Iranian Sailors Are Buried

Iranians buried sailors Thursday who were killed in battles with U.S. warships and aircraft in the Gulf, Reuters reported from Nicosia, monitoring the Tehran radio.

Prime Minister Mousavi repeated threats to retaliate against the United States for clashes in which at least 15 Iranians were killed and 29 were wounded. Iran also had four vessels sunk or damaged.

In Bandar Abbas, in the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, civilians joined sailors carrying the coffins in an emotional procession to the city cemetery, chanting "Death to Reagan!" and "Revenge!"

The Iranian press agency said Iraqi missiles hit Tehran, Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz on Wednesday night, killing and wounding civilians. The missile attacks occurred just before Iraq's midnight deadline for a cease-fire in the missile war.

## SHULTZ: Arms Talks in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union as an "evil empire" early in his presidency, seemed to portray a changed adversary, one still pressing for influence, but more mindful of the limits of its power and that the United States remains equally resolute about its own agenda.

As talks began Thursday in Moscow, both sides were holding open the theoretical possibility of signing the landmark strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty during the May 29-June 2 summit meeting. The talks are the 25th round of meetings between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze in under three years.

Officials acknowledged that it would take major strides toward agreement in the current talks to keep hopes for an immediate treaty from evaporating.

Separately, Mr. Shultz took time out Thursday night to meet for 30 minutes at a U.S. Embassy residence with two dozen Jews and others who have applied to emigrate from the Soviet Union and have had their applications denied.

Several of the Jewish dissidents complained to Mr. Shultz that their applications were denied on the grounds that they possessed state secrets, even though their acquaintance with secret work was remote or brief.

Mr. Shultz was visibly moved by the presentations. He promised in a brief talk to abandon his human rights efforts. He said: "And the president won't and the next president won't. It's something that is built into us."

While Mr. Shultz was meeting with one group of Jews at the embassy, another group attempted to hold a demonstration on the steps of the Lenin Library in central Moscow. Minutes after it was scheduled to start, however, the protest was broken up and the protesters were harassed by plainclothes security officials and detained in nearby vans.

## Botha Offers Blacks Role in Governing

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha announced plans Thursday for a new form of multiracial government in which blacks would participate in the electoral college that chooses the president and possibly be given a role at the cabinet level without being included in Parliament.

In a policy speech to Parliament, Mr. Botha stepped short of proposing full political rights for South Africa's black majority or even a voice in the legislative process.

But his proposals offered blacks a limited role in the executive branch of national government similar to that already accorded to Indians and those of mixed race who serve on the cabinet and on the electoral college, as well as having their own chambers in the tri-cameral Parliament.

Mr. Botha suggested opening up the revamped cabinet to people not serving in Parliament, which would open it up to blacks, who are excluded from Parliament.

Mr. Botha also said he favored placing blacks on the advisory President's Council and creating new regional black authorities that would give blacks who live outside the nominally independent tribal "homelands" some self-governing rights.

The elected regional black authorities, Mr. Botha said, could also be the basis of a negotiating forum for broader power sharing between South Africa's 5 million whites and 26 million blacks.

Mr. Botha also said he would stand by his program of incremental change of the apartheid system of racial separation, and would introduce legislation that would allow limited residential integration and relaxation of segregation of beaches and other public facilities.

He also proposed that the office of prime minister be revived, as an

appointed post, to handle day-to-day governmental affairs so that the president could concentrate on major policy matters. The position was abolished in 1984 with the adoption of a new constitution.

Mr. Botha's proposal to include blacks in the electoral college would, if implemented, mark the first time blacks had a direct voice in the selection of the South African president. Mr. Botha offered no details about how much representation blacks would have.

A larger imponderable is whether blacks would agree to participate

in either the electoral college or the cabinet-like policy-making executive authority that Mr. Botha proposed. No credible black leaders have come forward to participate even in the proposed National Council, which would negotiate constitutional reform.

## HIJACK: On Kuwait Jet, the First 'High Tech' Pirates

(Continued from Page 1)

they fit the same psychological profile as "the squads that most sovereign states recruit for specific violent tasks," like counterterrorism commandos.

"They understood that most people become reasonably malleable if frightened and threatened with their lives, but that there is a chance they will try to escape if things become too terrible," Dr. Thompson said. "So the perpetrators appear to have been tough but relatively courteous."

"They deliberately split people up and moved them to different parts of the plane to break up their normal habits of association and avoid the possibility of a group response," he added.

Working in shifts, the gunmen conducted negotiations with such assurance, officials said, that it was apparent that some of them had either taken part in previous hijackings themselves or had taken lessons from people who understand the pressures that negotiators were likely to bring to bear.

"They seemed to be very well aware of what the general negotiating pattern is," Dr. Thompson said. "They were very skilled at keeping people guessing, at doing things in an unpredictable way and in keeping up the pressure on the negotiators."

The hijackers not only displayed a precise knowledge of the 747, of navigations and communications procedures and of psychology, but

also played to the press, issuing statements to coincide with deadlines and on one occasion holding a "news conference" with three journalists at the door of the cockpit.

"It was the first of the high tech hijacks," an airline industry official said.

French radio, quoting police officials and Iranian diplomats, said the hijackers included four Bahraini citizens, two Lebanese and two Iraqi nationals living in Kuwait. A security official in Beirut said the mastermind of the operation was Emad Fayez Mughanihi, who is linked by intelligence experts to the kidnapping of Americans and Frenchmen in Lebanon.

But except during their stopover in Meshed in northern Iran, the hijackers avoided revealing their identities by wearing airline pillowcases over their heads with slits cut for the eyes. Before leaving the aircraft, they wiped surfaces clean of their fingerprints.

Several passengers said that one terrorist, who boarded the plane at Meshed and who appeared to be the hijacking leader, went to great

lengths to remain anonymous. They said he whispered or whistled instructions to other terrorists.

Passengers said weapons also were taken aboard in Meshed, although Iran has denied complicity in the hijacking.

A security official said that earlier in the ordeal, three hijackers masqueraded as hostages and sat among the passengers to spy on their attitudes, something that had never been reported before.

## Air Transport Group To Check Thai Security

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thailand invited the International Air Transport Association on Thursday to send a team of experts to Bangkok to investigate lax security that enabled armed hijackers to board a Kuwait Airways plane, an association spokesman said.

He said the association had asked several airlines to contribute security experts to take part in the investigation.

## WAZIR: First Account of Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

after the bus hijacking. Security forces were given a yellow light to prepare an attack, sources said, but the final decision was postponed.

Last Wednesday's inner cabinet discussion took only 30 minutes, sources said. Yusef Beir-Abaron and Yossi Beilin, the senior aides to Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres respectively, were asked to leave the room. Mr. Weizman raised his objection while Mr. Peres reportedly remained silent. "Based on the previous discussion, it was understood he was not crazy about the idea," a source said of Mr. Peres.

Those who had originally opposed the plan — Mr. Weizman, Mr. Peres and Mr. Navon — are all members of the Labor Party, the more dovish half of Israel's shaky coalition. The other two Labor ministers in the inner cabinet, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, both supported the assassination, according to sources. Mr. Shamir, in keeping with past practice on sensitive security matters, did not ask for a show of hands.

The missile had several objectives, sources contend. One was to punish the PLO for the bus attack and send a warning that no Palestinian leader — even the heavily guarded Mr. Wazir — was safe from retaliation. The other was to deflate the uprising, which had begun spontaneously last December but in which Israeli officials believed Mr. Wazir played a major coordinating role in recent months.

As in the Beirut raid, a three-man Arabic-speaking Mossad using false Lebanese passports, reconnoitered the area and arranged for rental vehicles for use by the assassination team. Some 30 to 40 com-

mandos were ferried to an isolated seashore site in rubber dinghies launched from a missile boat manned by the navy's seaborne commando force.

Some reports said the attackers were wearing uniforms of the Tunisian National Guard, although this could not be confirmed here.

While the raiders were approaching their target, a Boeing 707 equipped like an American airborne warning and control system aircraft, with sophisticated electronic gear, was flying over the Mediterranean just outside Tunisian air space. The plane was used not only to jam telephone communications around Mr. Wazir's home, as Tunisian investigators have charged, but also to monitor and coordinate the operation, sources said.

Tunisian officials said the Boeing used a civilian radio signal designated as 4X. According to an Israeli newspaper, that signal is used by Israeli military aircraft and indicates the plane was under supervision of Italy's aviation authority, not Tunisia's. Thus the plane could have remained in the area without Tunisian knowledge.

The actual attack on Mr. Wazir's house took only minutes. The three guards were killed by silenced weapons and Mr. Wazir was mowed down when he emerged from his study with a pistol.

Israeli television last Saturday carried part of an interview from Tunis with Mr. Wazir's teen-aged daughter, in which she described to foreign reporters the terrifying scene when she and her mother stepped out of their bedrooms to find her father lying in a pool of blood and armed strangers standing around his body.

Her mother turned her back and put her head against the wall, awaiting a bullet, the daughter said. But instead, she said, one of the men, speaking Arabic with a heavy Hebrew accent, told the girl, "Go tend to your mother." And with that the men left.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Israel Tightens Curbs on Palestinians

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel celebrated 40 years of statehood Thursday while imposing restrictions to quell the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is now in its 20th week. Israelis danced in the streets and watched military shows while the army said that nearly half of the 1.5 million Palestinians in occupied areas were confined to their homes to stifle any protest on Israel's independence Day.

### Dane Says NATO and U.S. Interfere

COPENHAGEN (AP) — A senior Danish opposition figure accused NATO and the United States on Thursday of interfering in the internal politics of Denmark during campaigning for an election called over nuclear arms policy.

Lasse Bodtz, defense spokesman of the Social Democratic Party, said U.S. Ambassador Clarence A. Todman had threatened that a tightening of the ban by Denmark on nuclear weapons could lead to a suspension of naval visits and joint maneuvers with the United States. "The ambassador called it 'information,' but we had to take it as threats," Mr. Bodtz said.

Mr. Bodtz was the author of a resolution passed last week by the Danish parliament requiring the government to notify visiting warships that nuclear arms are forbidden in the ports of the country. Prime Minister Poul Schluter, leader of a center-right minority government, called a general election for May 10 rather than implement the resolution, which has been criticized by the United States, Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### Judge Prolongs U.S. Tobacco Case

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — A judge dismissed several charges Thursday in a major cigarette liability case against three tobacco companies, but ruled that there was evidence the manufacturers conspired to hide the dangers of smoking and allowed the trial to continue.

The trial, which began Feb. 1, is viewed by both the industry and smoking opponents as critical in the tobacco companies' efforts to defend against liability cases. Judge H. Lee Sarokin dismissed a claim that the companies — Liggett Group Inc., Philip Morris Inc. and Lorillard Inc. — caused Rose Cipollone's lung cancer by not marketing a safer cigarette. Mrs. Cipollone, 64, died in 1984 after 40 years of smoking.

Nevertheless, the judge said the jury trial will continue over whether the three manufacturers conspired to misrepresent and conceal facts regarding the dangers of smoking. He also said Mrs. Cipollone's estate could continue seeking punitive damages.

### Mexican Gunmen Free 40 Hostages

LOS MOCHIS, Mexico (Combined Dispatches) — Seven gunmen who held more than 40 people in a bank robbery during a robbery attempt that left five persons dead traded their hostages for four Red Cross workers Thursday, then boarded an armored car and drove to an undisclosed destination.

Authorities in Los Mochis, 650 kilometers (400 miles) south of the Arizona border in the Mexican state of Sinaloa, said the gunmen had released all the employees and customers held hostage in exchange for the Red Cross volunteers and the escape vehicle.

The government had surrounded the Banamex bank with an estimated 500 soldiers and policemen and negotiated through the night with the robbers after five persons were killed and about 12 wounded in a gun battle Wednesday. (UPI, AP)

### Soviets Press U.S. on Afghan Supply

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — A senior adviser to Afghanistan for the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Thursday that the Soviet Union was not planning to provide more arms to the Afghan government after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and he urged the United States to follow suit.

"We don't need to supply," Yevgeny Primakov said. "We aren't going to supply if the Americans aren't going to supply. But we're not going to restrict our relations with the Afghan government." Later, Mr. Primakov warned the United States against pressing Pakistan to violate the Soviet withdrawal accord signed in Geneva last week by insisting that American arms continue to flow through its territory.

Mr. Primakov said at a conference of Afghan, American and Soviet scholars and officials that there was a serious danger that Pakistan would "explode" the accord as a result of U.S. pressure to keep military supplies flowing to the Afghan resistance.

### France Orders 5 Rafale Jet Fighters

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Defense Ministry signed a contract Thursday with a state-controlled aircraft company, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, for five prototype Rafale jet fighters, worth a total of seven billion francs (\$1.25 billion), the company said.

The contract came after 21 months of test flights by a Rafale demonstrator aircraft and is an essential step before the government can authorize full production to go ahead. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has said France will buy around 300 Rafales, but the contract signed Thursday does not commit any future government to a purchase.

France originally proposed the Rafale as the basis for a new-generation European fighter. But Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain have been working on a rival, the European Fighter Aircraft, which is due to enter service in the mid-1990s.

### For the Record

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy won the first of two parliamentary confidence votes on Thursday for the new government that he formed last week. The government is expected to win the final confidence vote in the Senate on Saturday. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### British Ferry Company Sees Strikers

LONDON (Reuters) — Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said Thursday that it was meeting with striking seamen before putting ships hit by an 11-week dispute back in service next week.

A company spokesman said the meeting was to clarify details and not intended to be negotiations over the company's new pay and conditions ultimatum. Some 2,000 Dover seamen have walked out over the package involving 360 layoffs, but management said Wednesday that more than half the strikers had accepted the offer.

National Union of Seamen officials said the offer of an extra £400 (\$750) a year to staff was insufficient. They have demanded guarantees on annual leave, pay for excess hours worked and additional bonus payments. The company gave workers until Wednesday night to respond on its offer and said it would use nonunion workers if necessary to resume services next week.

## DOONESBURY



**IAPA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION**

**This card can cut your hotel and car rental bills by up to 40%**

The International Airline Passengers Association has been working for over 25 years to help the frequent traveller in every way possible. If you travel frequently, the IAPA card will really save you money.

**Big Savings on Hotels and Car Rental**

At over 4,000 hotels worldwide, you will enjoy substantial savings of up to 40%, including such famous names as Sheraton, Westin, Intercontinental and selected Hilton Hotels Corporation and Hyatt.

Saves, too, up to 20% on car rental from leading names including Hertz, Avis, National/Europcar/Tilden and Thrifty.

And IAPA Membership will give you much more too.

- Global BAG-GUARD® baggage protection and retrieval. This popular and successful service is now part of our new comprehensive protection plan, TRAVEL GUARD, featuring "credit card protection," "emergency cash service," "airline ticket protection and replacement," "key recovery service."
- High value, low cost worldwide Travel Accident Insurance — up to \$1,500,000 protection.
- Free subscription to member only FIRST CLASS® and LINKLINE® magazines.
- Access to Airport Lounges and Business Centres worldwide.
- Power and prestige of belonging to the world's premier frequent travellers' club — your voice and opinions will count.

**IAPA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION**

PO Box 113, London SW1V 1ER, England or IAPA, PO Box 860074, Dallas, TX 75286-0074, USA or IAPA, G.P.O. Box 9200, Hong Kong.

Yes, please rush me full details of IAPA membership.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_ (Please underline last name)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Post/Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**

BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE

For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**

400 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles, California, 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

**Barry's New York Bar**

Est. 1911

"the Birth place of the Bloody Mary"

Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo"

THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE™

• Rue Daunou, PARIS

• Falkenraum Str. 9, MUNICH

مكتبة النخيل

BRIEFS

Arabs on Palestine... Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin... and U.S. Interim... U.S. Tobacco Case... Free 40 Hostages... S. on Afghan Supply... Rafale Jet Fighters... EL UPDATE... Company Sees Strikes

A Dukakis Running Mate? Insiders Talk Up Nunn

By Paul Taylor and T.R. Reid... WASHINGTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis's big victory in the New York primary has shifted the focus of speculation in the Democratic contest to the question of who will be the party's vice-presidential nominee... Mr. Nunn said he was "honored" to be mentioned...

Justice Dept. Report Likely to Force Reagan To Decide on Meese

By Lou Cannon and Ruth Marcus... WASHINGTON — White House officials say they now believe that a Justice Department ethics unit report is likely to force President Ronald Reagan as early as next month to decide whether to dismiss Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d... "We need to go to Sam Nunn," Representative Tony Coelho of California, a Democratic leader in the House, said...

After Brawl, Not Everyone Loves N.Y.

By Jeffrey Schmalz... NEW YORK — If Tuesday's Democratic presidential primary was a test of the candidates, it was a test of New York State as well, and the perception around the country in political and other circles is that the state did not distinguish itself... "I think the tourist bureau and the Chamber of Commerce in New York now have a lot of work to do," Robert G. Beckel, 1984 campaign manager...

U.K. to Pay for Sinking Boat

REUTERS... BELFAST — A Belfast court has ordered Britain's Defense Ministry to pay four Irish fishermen £20,000 (\$37,600) each after one of its submarines sank their trawler...

In Paris, your preferred choice is Hotel Le Bristol... In the heart of Paris, "Le Bristol" is just a few steps from the Champs Elysees and the city's most exclusive shops... Preferred Hotels Worldwide... United States, Canada, Caribbean, Europe and Far East.

Emotional Senate Votes Bill on Interned Japanese

By Irvin Molotsky... WASHINGTON — The Senate approved a bill to give \$20,000 and an apology to each of the Japanese-Americans who were driven from their homes and sent to internment camps in World War II... "They are dying daily and weekly, so we have to take care of the elderly first," the senator said...

BAUME & MERCIER GENEVE... Aldebert... 18K gold and stainless steel editions for men and women. Water-resistant to 99 feet.



FLIGHT OF FANCY — A drawing released by the U.S. Air Force shows the U.S. Stealth bomber to be a flat "flying wing" with almost no fuselage or tail. The plane is built to be almost invisible to enemy radar. The Air Force announced on Wednesday that a prototype is scheduled to make its first flight in the autumn. The service wants to buy 132 bombers, known as B-2s.

"KLM Jumbos?" "Of course, if that solves the shipper's problem."... A shipper's transportation needs reach way beyond the airport. And that is something KLM realizes only too well. Which is why they offer tailor-made solutions to any transport problem. But then, with nearly seven decades of experience behind them, and strong partnerships with agents throughout the world, they have grown to understand the needs of shippers. And have developed services which are really comprehensive. Services which demonstrate that KLM Cargo really does take things further. The Reliable Airline KLM CARGO

Panama Lifts State of Emergency

The Associated Press... PANAMA CITY — The U.S. military said Thursday that unidentified intruders broke into a U.S. fuel storage area for the third time in two weeks and that, in a similar intrusion at another depot, a guard was fired upon... Panama has been crippled by a crisis that began Feb. 25, when President Eric Arturo Delvalle attempted to fire General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the nation's military leader...

CARAVEL HOTEL ATHENS - GREECE 100% FIREPROOF DE LUXE BUILT 1975 Telephone: (301) 729 07 21 Fax: (301) 723 56 83 Telex: 21 44 07 or 21 87 14 CH GR ROOMS FROM \$30



A South Korean escort feeding an adopted baby while awaiting a flight to Los Angeles at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul.

# For Some Koreans, First Step Is Abroad

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The babies, in embroidered pink and blue jumpsuits, wait in the adoption agency, the way station between those who bore them and those who will raise them. They smile at the women who will escort them to new homes half a world away.

Six thousand Korean children a year — given up for adoption by unwed mothers or abandoned by their parents — are adopted by U.S. families alone. Unofficial estimates say that 3,000 more children a year are placed in other countries, mainly in Western Europe.

Unlike other countries, where black markets for infants have sprung up, South Korea goes by the book. Indeed, the government supports the idea of foreign adoptions and oversees each step of the adoption process. Licensing adoption agencies and the unwed mothers' homes that supply them with babies.

This flow of children overseas began when South Korea was a poor nation, its cities and families devastated by the Korean War.

That it continues now, when South Korea boasts skyscrapers, giant factories and the 1988 Olympic Games, is prompting questions.

Critics charge that it is time South Korea took care of its own, that sending Korean children abroad robs them of their culture and spurs the government the expense of caring for them.

But those who support foreign adoptions say very few Korean families are willing to take in children who are not blood relatives.

In a country where most families proudly display thick volumes of genealogical charts, and where the Confucian respect for ancestors remains very much alive, there is little place for children of a different bloodline.

The debate touches on sensitive issues for this swiftly growing, swiftly changing nation.

South Korea is no longer a Third World country, so poor that it cannot afford to feed and shelter its children. Yet this very industrial development has helped to swell the nation's pool of unwanted children, even as the number of displaced or orphaned children shrank.

Most of the children adopted overseas are born to unwed mothers, usually teen-age women who left the countryside to work in factories in the city.

Koreans are torn between the sense of national shame about

sending children abroad and a reluctance to welcome them at home.

"In the beginning, the only reason foreign adoptions were allowed was that it was so difficult to raise children after the Korean War," said a government social worker.

Since the topic of foreign adoptions arouses controversy, ministries that oversee foreign adoptions refuse to grant interviews or provide statistics.

"If we had abided by our cultural traditions, it would never have happened," the official said.

"There is a growing voice that we should take care of our own orphans," the official said. "We don't feel very good about sending these children abroad — we're not poor anymore. But I see photos of Korean children adopted by American families, and I can see how much the children are loved and cared for. It is harder for Koreans to accept these children."

With this rationale, the South Korean government has allowed and tacitly encouraged foreign adoptions — although they require agencies to try to place babies first with a Korean family.

Last year, according to State Department immigration figures, 5,742 Korean children were adopted by U.S. families; in 1986, 6,150

Korean children were adopted. That represents 59 percent of all foreign children adopted in the United States.

Pregnant factory workers are tormented by shame, and most want to give up their babies to start a new life, said Kim Yong Sook, who runs a Salvation Army shelter for unwed mothers.

Freed from the close supervision of their families, native about sex and birth control, most become pregnant accidentally, she said.

Some are raped, but in either case, most families refuse to support either the mother or the child; an out-of-wedlock pregnancy embarrasses the entire family.

Once the baby is born, the adoption agencies take it and place it with a Korean foster parent until adoption papers come through, said the director of one of the country's largest adoption agencies.

Then the babies are sent to foreign countries, in the care of escorts who give the agency a small donation and receive a free ticket.

The agency pays the mother's medical expenses and delivery fees. The adoptive parents pay around \$4,000, a fee that includes transportation costs, medical expenses, payments to Korean foster parents and adoption agency processing costs.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Italian Court to Rule On Church Position

Italy's Constitutional Court has agreed to rule on whether the Lateran Treaty of 1929 between Italy and the Vatican protects Archbishop Paul C. Marinkus of the United States and two other Vatican officials from arrest in connection with one of Italy's worst banking scandals.

Magistrates investigating the 1982 collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano in Milan have appealed a court ruling that cancels an arrest warrant in the Marinkus case against Archbishop Marinkus, chairman of the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, the Institute of Religious Work, or as it is better known, the Vatican Bank. Police are also seeking the arrest of Vatican officials, Luigi Menzini and Pellegrino De Strobel. The court said the warrants alleging fraudulent bankruptcy were invalid because the three were members of a "central entity" of the Roman Catholic Church and not subject to Italian jurisdiction.

The collapse of the Milan bank followed its failure to collect \$1.3 billion in bad debts. Milan magistrates charged that the Vatican Bank was responsible for part of the debts because of "letters of patronage" that Archbishop Marinkus gave to Roberto Calvi, president of the Banco Ambrosiano, to support the bank. Mr. Calvi was found hanged beneath a bridge in London in 1982.

The Constitutional Court, an autonomous body outside the judicial system that rules on the constitutionality of Italian legislation, is expected to publish its decision by the end of May.

### EC Urged To Act On Nuclear Safety

Two years after the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster, the European Community has done little to improve nuclear safety and new disasters may well happen within the next few years, according to the European Bureau of Consumer Unions.

The consumer group said a scientific study, based on the frequency of serious and minor nuclear accidents in the past, indicated that there is a "70 percent probability of three catastrophes between now and the year 2000."

The group said dozens of nuclear power plants lack adequate containment buildings, and new plants are still being built near borders without consideration for people in neighboring countries. EC recommendations on cross-border emergency measures and cross-border exchange of information in case of accidents are not being applied by national governments, the group said.

## Around Europe

The Belgian police force is outdated, disorganized and inefficient, according to a report to Parliament by Joseph Michels, the interior minister. The report, commissioned in July 1985, said the size of the police force, which includes national, city and criminal police, is relatively large, with more than 35,000 policemen in a population of under 10 million. But they belong to 612 different police units under the supervision of three government ministers, 589 mayors and 26 prosecutors. No fewer than 22 committees are responsible for police coordination. The report added that the Belgian population felt increasingly unsafe. Mr. Michels said another committee would be set up to recommend improvements.

Island appears set to legalize beer after 75 years. The lower chamber of the Althing, or parliament, has passed a bill that must now go to the upper chamber. The 1915 beer ban was maintained even after the prohibition of liquor and wine was lifted in 1935, to appease the temperance lobby, and frequent attempts to lift the ban failed. If the bill passes in the upper house, beer will become legal again starting in October of next year.

A British vicar who wanted to replace the pews of his 19th-century church with chairs and install an altar on wheels so his congregation could dance has lost his case. The Reverend John Earp, 69, of St. John the Evangelist church in the village of Hartley Wintney, told a church court that God had called to him to seek the removal of the pews so that people could "sing and dance and express the joy they sometimes feel." The court rejected the renovations saying they were "aesthetically unsatisfactory."

Cost Overruns And Delays Seen For Cruise Missile

WASHINGTON — A six-year Pentagon effort to produce the principal cruise missile that U.S. bombers will carry during the 1990s has fallen at least three years behind schedule and will ring up \$2 billion in cost overruns, sources have disclosed.

The sources were responding to a report Wednesday by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, calling the classified Advanced Cruise Missile development program a "procurement disaster" because of low-quality production and inept Air Force and contractor supervision.

The new version of the cruise missile, a small, pilotless jet plane capable of being launched from a bomber, is one of the major strategic weapons in the nuclear modernization program of President Ronald Reagan.

But the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the projected \$5 billion effort by the Air Force to begin deploying 1,400 advanced cruise missiles by 1986 has actually produced only three operational units and will eventually cost \$7 billion. They said initial deployment of the missiles is not expected before the early 1990s.

Greek Orthodox Dismissal

LONDON — Archbishop Methodios, 63, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodox Christians in Britain, has been dismissed and replaced by his deputy, Bishop Gregorios. The British Broadcasting Corp. said Wednesday that the removal of the archbishop followed accusations against him by the church hierarchy in Istanbul of unseemly and improper behavior.

Cost Overruns And Delays Seen For Cruise Missile

WASHINGTON — A six-year Pentagon effort to produce the principal cruise missile that U.S. bombers will carry during the 1990s has fallen at least three years behind schedule and will ring up \$2 billion in cost overruns, sources have disclosed.

The sources were responding to a report Wednesday by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, calling the classified Advanced Cruise Missile development program a "procurement disaster" because of low-quality production and inept Air Force and contractor supervision.

The new version of the cruise missile, a small, pilotless jet plane capable of being launched from a bomber, is one of the major strategic weapons in the nuclear modernization program of President Ronald Reagan.

But the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the projected \$5 billion effort by the Air Force to begin deploying 1,400 advanced cruise missiles by 1986 has actually produced only three operational units and will eventually cost \$7 billion. They said initial deployment of the missiles is not expected before the early 1990s.

## ELECTION: A Bush-Dukakis Campaign May Go Down to the Wire in November

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with the likely runner-up, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and whether Mr. Jackson gives him the freedom to pick the kind of running mate he really wants.

Assuming both Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis exercise their options intelligently, here is how the strategists see the match in terms of personalities, issues and states that will have to be won in November.

On the personal side, the campaign has highlighted what people in both parties describe as parallels in the traits of Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis. Both the vice president and the governor showed talents for organization, for holding their campaigns together in defeat, and for their caution under pressure.

Associates of Mr. Bush expressed admiration for what they called Mr. Dukakis's "self-discipline" in the New York contest, when he refused to attack Mr. Jackson. And Democrats say Mr. Bush demonstrated similar steadiness in beating back the challenge from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas during the early primaries.

At the same time, neither Mr. Bush nor Mr. Dukakis has been accused this year of setting adjectives afire. While Mr. Jackson inspired people, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis earned their success by organizing, planning, and working hard, not by the sizzle of their speeches or the spark in their ideas.

"We have two very low-intensity candidates here," said Robert Squier, a Democratic consultant. A senior adviser to Mr. Bush, who asked not to be identified, concurred: "Neither one of them are Mr. Excitement."

For Mr. Bush, the campaign has been a struggle to overcome the shrill, whiny images of the 1984 campaign and the caricature of him as a weak person. "He is very erratic, gets very emotional and high strung," said Joanne Symons, who worked on the Democratic campaign of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. She cited the acrimonious debate in 1984 between Mr. Bush and the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

For Mr. Dukakis, the challenge has been to rise above generalities and what some describe as a robotic approach to campaigning. Roger Ailes, a media consultant for Mr. Bush, said Mr. Dukakis had an "aloofness," and added, "He probably knows all the words to 'My Fair Lady' but has no clue how to sing it."

In other personal traits, the two men are different. Mr. Bush, 63, fashions himself as a gentlemanly politician; he shies away from hand-to-hand political combat except when provoked and would rather let subordinates be aggressive. Mr. Bush portrays himself as experienced in diplomacy and government but is loathe to submit to lengthy interviews on the issues. He probably will seek to restrict the number of debates during the fall campaign.

In the 40 Democratic debates during the primaries, Mr. Dukakis, 54, often has exuded self-control and is generally regarded as more skilled with television than the vice president. Mr. Dukakis "is much better on television than as a public speaker," said Mr. Bush's communications director, Peter Teeley. "He has a good voice, a very structured presentation in debates. He's fairly cool under fire."

A Democratic strategist, Tom Donilon, said, "Mr. Dukakis may be one of the best television communicators the Democrats have been able to find, versus Mr. Bush, whose personal likability, warmth and graciousness do not come across on television."

On issues, strategists for both candidates have mapped out the likely battlefields.

Mr. Bush on Tuesday described Mr. Dukakis as "absolutely liberal — old-mold liberal Democrat."

The vice president's strategists say this is to be a central thrust in the campaign. "The Democrats are doing the most predictable thing, nominating a Northeast frost-belt liberal, their ticket to disaster in 1984," said Mr. Bush's campaign manager, Lee Atwater.

While the economy has long been dominant in national elections, Mr. Bush hopes to press foreign policy issues, where he thinks the governor is inexperienced and prone to conciliatory views.

But the foreign policy thrust could boomerang on Mr. Bush if developments this summer, including possible trials of figures in the Iran-contra affair, highlight the vice president's role in a scandal. Mr. Dukakis already is ridiculing Mr. Bush's "experience" by reminding voters of the vice president's support for the arms deal.

Democrats concede that Mr. Dukakis is potentially vulnerable on national security issues and hope he can make the campaign turn on domestic questions. Mr. Dukakis scored in the primaries as the architect of the "Massachusetts Miracle," using his state as a case study of the economic development, housing and education reforms he promises for the nation. But the Bush strategists believe they can create serious doubts about the governor's achievements.

In terms of the states needed to win the election in the electoral college, Republicans have had a huge advantage. They have carried states with 220 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory in at least four of the last five elections. Those states are concentrated in the South and the West.

The need to break up that coalition is the main reason that almost

all Democratic strategists focus on a southern running mate for Mr. Dukakis.

The big prize is California, where Mr. Dukakis leads Mr. Bush by 50 percent to 40 percent in this month's Field poll. This is attributed in part to the fact that Mr. Dukakis speaks Spanish and appeals to the large Hispanic population there, but it also rests even more, apparently, on his appeal to change-minded younger voters.

Many private polls indicate that Mr. Bush is lagging behind Mr. Dukakis in the Midwestern states that have recovered slowly from the recession of 1981-82 and suffered from the longer-term trends weakening heavy industry.

Mr. Dukakis also looks surprisingly strong in Oregon and Washington, which have been shifting to Democrats in recent campaigns.

There's never been a guide to Asia like this. A unique and invaluable new IHT guide for the business traveler in Asia.



Written and edited by senior IHT journalist Robert E. McCabe, who has known Asia well for 30 years. Contributions by top-ranking Western businessmen — all long-time residents of their cities and who speak the local languages well. You couldn't do better.

- Even the most experienced business travelers to Asia will want to take this remarkable guide with them when they go back to the region.
- Asia's key business capitals and how they work. The latest on communications, transportation, government offices and diplomatic contacts.
- How to avoid costly mistakes: technical, cultural, and personal.
- Entertaining clients: Where to go, what to order — and what to avoid.
- The best hotels (and Asia's are the world's greatest).
- The China market: What to look for in four key cities.
- Bali and other great spots for weekenders. Also sports, shopping, and medical aid information.

If you are planning a business trip to Asia or know someone who is, this latest guide from the International Herald Tribune, the newspaper that's been printing news by satellite in Asia since 1980. The guide covers Hong Kong, Singapore, the People's Republic of China, Bangkok, Manila, Seoul, Taipei, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Macau, Manila, Osaka, Seoul, Shenzhen, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo.

Published with A & C Black (London) and Passport Books (Chicago). Available in bookstores and directly from the International Herald Tribune. Use order form below. (186 pages, paperback, with orientation maps.)

IHT ASIA GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL  
International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card:  Access  Amex  Diners  Eurocard  MasterCard  Visa

Card number: \_\_\_\_\_ expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(necessary for credit card purchases)

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of IHT Asia Guide to Business Travel at U.S. \$16.00 each plus postage: \$3 each in Europe; \$7 Asia; \$6 all other countries.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

22-4-88

# 200 years of American history. In the West of England.

Step inside Claverton Manor and you step back into America's past. Through a series of furnished rooms, the American Museum in Britain reconstructs a living picture of domestic life in America from the late seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries.

Additional galleries show the work of American craftsmen, while special exhibits are devoted to the American Indian, the Yankee whalers and how the West was Won. Outdoor displays include a colonial herb garden, a milliner's shop, a Conestoga wagon and an Indian Teepee.

Situated just two miles from the Georgian city of Bath, the American Museum in Britain is supported by friends and members on both sides of the Atlantic. Tax-deductible donations may be made through the Halcyon Foundation of New York.

So when you feel you've soaked up enough British culture and history, take a trip to the American Museum in Britain at Claverton Manor, Bath. And relive the lives of the people who helped make America great.

The Museum is open daily from 2-5pm (except Mondays) from March 28th - November 2nd, also open Bank Holidays and preceding Sundays 11am-5pm. Further details may be obtained from: The Secretary, The American Museum in Britain, Claverton Manor, Bath. Tel: (0225) 60503.

The American Museum in Britain

مكتبة الأصيل

FRANCE'S CAMPAIGN / François Mitterrand

The Race So Far

Choosing the role of arbiter, a unifying influence above petty political squabbles, President Mitterrand has departed markedly from the stern Socialist seeking to nationalize and fundamentally reform society that he was when elected in the last presidential election in May 1981.



contribution to economic aid, Believes France should devote itself to preparations for the single market planned for the European Community in 1992.

Profile

President of France since 1981. Age 71. Lawyer and journalist. General secretary for prisoners of war under General Charles de Gaulle 1944; first elected to the Chamber of Deputies (now the National Assembly) 1946; held various ministerial posts under the Fourth Republic up to 1958.

Verbatim

"This is a test that I did not want for myself... but that I believe is necessary... someone has to face up to it. I see a risk for the country, that it will become embroiled again in the quarrels and divisions that have undermined it so often.

On the Issues

Foreign Policy: Seeks a "Marshall Plan" for Third World nations. Would increase France's

In New Caledonia, Fears of New Trouble

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

POUEMBOU, New Caledonia — From a fence that marks the boundary of Roger Mennesson's big farm here, there are two sharply contrasting views.

One, looking back toward his house, is over rolling hills where cattle graze in lush, waist-high grass. The other is bushland, dense with scrub and trees. His farm covers 700 hectares (1,700 acres).

"My land was just like that bush when we started to clear it 25 years ago," he said. "We had to cut and burn the trees, dig out the roots, seed the fields, put up the fences and build the house."

In his small study, on a wall behind a desk, is a large framed photograph of Charles de Gaulle.

Beside the portrait are citations for medals of bravery awarded to Mr. Mennesson in the Normandy landing and the liberation of Paris when he served with De Gaulle's Free French forces.

"I am the fifth generation of our family to live in New Caledonia, but I am still French," Mr. Mennesson said. "New Caledonia is too small to be independent. It lacks resources, people and money."

And, he added, there were so many ethnic groups that it was necessary for the territory to remain part of France so that the French government could act as a referee

In a referendum in September, Mr. Mennesson was one of 50,250 voters, just over 59 percent of the registered electorate, who cast ballots for New Caledonia to remain within the French Republic.

More than 98 percent of those who went to the polls, according to the official results, opted for France and against independence.

However, a large majority of the indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, stayed away. Leaders of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the main separatist coalition, had called for a boycott claiming that the vote was unfair and should have been confined to Melanesians and long-term settlers.

Since the end of World War II, an influx of settlers from France, the Pacific and Asia has changed the population balance in New Caledonia.

The most recent census in 1983 showed that Kanaks formed only 42.5 percent of the population of 145,500. Europeans and others formed the majority.

The Kanak Front has called for a "muscle mobilization" of its supporters to disrupt voting on Sunday in elections for regional councils and the presidency.

There are fears that this will rekindle serious clashes between pro- and anti-independence forces after more than two years of relative calm and gradual economic recovery.

Kanak leaders have not disclosed their plans. But any action is expected to be concentrated outside Nouméa to areas where Melanesians are subsistence farmers and fishermen. Their incomes, educational qualifications and living conditions are much lower than the rest of the population in New Caledonia.

The majority of non-Melanesians live in, or close to, greater Nouméa.

Yeiwene Yeiwene, vice president of the Kanak front, said Saturday that settlers must be made to feel that "they are foreigners in our land."

Leopold Joréjic, general secretary of the Caledonian Union, the largest party in the front, has warned that the territory is "sliding into an Algerian-type situation."

Other Kanak leaders have drawn a parallel with the Gaza Strip, where an uprising by Palestinians has greatly added to the political and financial costs of Israel's occupation.

Mr. Mennesson, who employs three Kanak workers on his farm 270 kilometers (170 miles) northwest of Nouméa, said he believed that the front represented a minority of Melanesians.

"Most Kanaks want peace to get on with their lives and with other Caledonians," he added.

In an "active" boycott of local elections in November 1984, Kanak militia blocked roads, occupied town halls and police sta-

tions, burned farm houses belonging to settlers, killed stock and cut fences.

More than 30 people were killed in politically-related violence in 1984 and 1985.

However, since it replaced the Socialist government in Paris in March 1986, the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has stationed many more troops and police in Melanesian areas of New Caledonia than there were in 1984-85.

The local elections on Sunday are intended to entrench provisions of a statute of autonomy for New Caledonia drawn up by the government to supersede arrangements put in place by the Socialists in 1985 with the support of the Kanak Front.

Since the local elections on Sunday have been timed by the government to coincide with the first round of voting in the presidential election, the front has said its supporters will boycott both elections, including the second and final round of the presidential vote on May 8.

Mr. Yeiwene noted that in the last presidential election in 1981, an overwhelming majority of Kanaks voted for Mr. Mitterrand because he had promised to give them independence.

"But since then, young Kanaks have become very impatient," he said. "They feel that we have been too moderate for too long."



CHAMPIONSHIP COURSE ORIENT-EXPRESS HOTEL

The Algarve's newest truly luxurious 5 star hotel stands alongside the course that hosts this month's Portuguese Open.



ORIENT-EXPRESS HOTELS Hotel Quinta do Lago, Almaral 8100 Loulé, Algarve, Portugal

Deposed Soviet Figure Defends Critical Speech

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service

BONN — In an interview published by a new German-language edition of a Soviet journal, Boris N. Yeltsin declares that he spoke out "honestly and directly" in the Central Committee speech in October that led to his removal from a senior Kremlin post.

"I belong to those who are prepared to take the route with potholes, and have no fear of the risks," Mr. Yeltsin said in the interview, published six months after his speech to the national Communist Party leadership in which he denounced the slow pace of change and the paucity of benefits that were filtering to the people.

The speech by Mr. Yeltsin and his subsequent removal as the Moscow Communist Party chief were the first signs of disagreement within the Soviet leadership over efforts by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to restructure the economy and society of the country.

The interview, published exclusively in the new German edition of Moscow News, was the first Soviet report quoting Mr. Yeltsin since his political downfall. According to

the article, Mr. Yeltsin, 57, who has been reduced to deputy chairman of the state committee on construction, still suffers from heart problems after the severe heart attack that reportedly struck him after the Oct. 21 speech. But the article said he was still an advocate of more rapid change and was unrepentant.

The article, written by a Soviet journalist, Mikhail Poltoranin, also disclosed that Mr. Yeltsin was brought directly from a hospital to the November meeting of the Moscow party organization at which he was denounced and dismissed, Mr. Poltoranin, who said he attended the meeting, wrote that he was shocked to see that Mr. Yeltsin's face was puffy, and that the former leader subsequently explained that he had been "pumped full of medicine" for the meeting.

The publication of the interview was evidently intended both to publicize the new German version of the Soviet journal and to counter an account of the speech by Mr. Yeltsin that was published by Die Zeit, a Hamburg newspaper.

The German Moscow News is related to the weekly paper of the same name, which is published in

English, Russian, French and Arabic and which has become one of the most outspoken papers of the Gorbachev era. The German version, whose first issue is dated May and numbers 103,000 copies, is a monthly and is published in West Germany by a group of German publishers, although its content is determined by Moscow.

Mr. Poltoranin said that after the removal of Mr. Yeltsin, notices were posted at all post offices in his native city of Sverdlovsk warning that "communications of any kind for B.N. Yeltsin will not be delivered."

The article quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying that a purported version of his speech to the Central Committee that was published in West Germany by Die Zeit was a falsification.

Die Zeit said its account, published Feb. 5, was based on notes taken by a "reliable" participant at the meeting. According to Die Zeit, Mr. Yeltsin in his speech not only criticized official privileges and the slow pace of change, but assailed by name Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa; Yegor K. Ligachev, the conservative No. 2 official of the Com-

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Advertisement for ROLAND BERTIN and DOMINIQUE BORG at THEATRE DE LA COMMUNE. Includes dates 12 avril to 15 mai and contact information.

of story of

to America's past... craftsmen, while the Yankee whalers... Indian Teepee... British culture and Britain who helped make

ONE EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE THEY NEVER HAD.



PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM.

A privilege. That may be the best way to describe a most challenging and rewarding experience for today's and tomorrow's leaders who attend a Presidential Classroom program of study.

focusing on specific areas of Congress. With it comes a richly rewarding insight into the workings of our government and three hours of credit from the University of Virginia.

WHERE THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW MEET THE LEADERS OF TODAY.



Photographs Courtesy of Chicago Historical Society.

The Impact of Islam

(On politics, peace, economics, and you).



Islamic fundamentalism. It will not go away, it cannot be ignored, it must be understood. Springing from a region of major importance, and tragic instability, it affects us all. It is a force of towering strengths and explosive contradictions.

A profoundly conservative religious movement, it is, at the same time, a pillar of the Saudi Arabian monarchy, and a driving force behind revolution, terror and assassination.

Not by nature anti-western, or anti-capitalist, it is pro-muslim. By its extraordinary power to embody religious, social and economic drives, it becomes a channel of expression, and a catalyst of protest.

What are the realities behind the caricatures? To answer this question a team of leading scholars drawn from Oxford and other major universities has worked for the last year. Their findings are now presented in a major Oxford Analytica study 'Islam in Perspective'.

This detailed and authoritative work first examines the basic tenets of Islam, and then proceeds to explain its impact on social economic and political events, country by country, in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

'Islam in Perspective' provides definite answers to the question 'what makes Islam 'Islam'?

If you have a business or personal interest in understanding the forces that shape your life, or a need to cope with history before it happens, you should read it.

You may obtain a copy by means of the coupon below.



TO: OXFORD ANALYTICA LTD, 91A HIGH STREET, OXFORD OX1 4BL, ENGLAND. PLEASE SEND ME... COPY: US OF ISLAM IN PERSPECTIVE. I ENCLOSE MY CHECK FOR £2.95 PER COPY. PLEASE BILL ME. MY COMPANY

NAME ADDRESS

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Nothing From Nothing

Complacency amid danger makes finance ministers, like Maginot Line builders, look bad. Last week's meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Seven were complacent to an alarming degree. They contributed nothing to existing strategy. As the saying goes, nothing will come of nothing.

The basic fault lies higher up, of course. Finance ministers answer to presidents and prime ministers, some of whom have only an intermittent interest in economic problems. And American congressmen, like their Japanese counterparts, can be short on economic foresight.

What the world needs is better coordination of budgetary and monetary policies: a mild tightening of demand in the United States to help the cheaper dollar translate into a stronger trade balance, and the reverse in West Germany and perhaps still in Japan. Otherwise the current relative stability in foreign exchange markets has little chance of lasting.

And yet it is accepted that domestic political considerations cancel all this out. Only coming elections count. In no case, apparently, can incumbent governments take their courage in their hands and ram home truths that voters are

thought not to want to hear — even though voters will dislike the eventual economic outcome much more.

There is small comfort in the IMF's judgment that growth prospects are slightly less bad than immediately after Black Monday in October. Even before the crash they were dismal among the rich, and most debtor countries face yet another year of falling living standards.

The troublesome payments imbalances among the rich countries look as if they may be worse than expected; figures for the U.S. trade deficit are only one of the disturbing signals. Governments claim that policies are sufficiently coordinated to keep exchange markets quiet; they threaten to intervene if the markets act up. That hopeful talk may not be convincing. Markets can recognize poor economic policy from afar. And they may doubt the resolve of central banks to indulge for long in costly and inflationary battles against new currency unrest.

Masterly inactivity sometimes works, but the approach at last week's Washington meetings resembles a consensus that nothing can be done. That is a depressing formula when there is so much to do.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## No Winners in Algiers

Impiously pleading respect for Ramadan, the Moslem holy month, the captors of a Kuwaiti airliner freed 31 hostages Wednesday, and were apparently promised safe passage from Algiers.

This would not be a good outcome, since it would leave two foul murders unpunished. But the choice of sparing the hijackers or their captives was a dreadful one, not to be second-guessed without humility.

Kuwait, at least, won a kind of moral and political victory from the 15-day ordeal. It got back its passengers without releasing imprisoned terrorists. After seizing the airliner, the hijackers threatened "a slow, quiet massacre" unless Kuwait freed 17 prisoners convicted of carrying out bombings in 1983 that killed six persons. The tiny emirate resisted, putting at risk the lives of its citizens aboard, including three members of the royal family. It steadfastly rejected the demand even after the bodies of two Kuwaitis were flung from the captive 747 in Cyprus.

After swapping hostages for fuel, the hijackers moved their grisly game to Algeria, where mediators then pressed Kuwait to yield to save lives. Fortunately, Kuwait rebuffed its Arab brothers as well as the hijackers, some of whom may also have taken part in the 1985 TWA hijacking in which a U.S. navy diver was killed.

The one general rule in a hostage crisis is to shun concessions that invite more hostage-taking. For that reason, the agreement to let the hijackers escape unpunished mars an otherwise salutary outcome.

Kuwait's steadfastness takes the edge off the spectacle of terrorists who perpetrate flight to their own death. That outcome should stiffen resolve elsewhere if hijackers again dump bodies and talk loudly about garbing themselves in shrouds. In the end, there were no winners in this tragedy; only two more lives lost, pointlessly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## What the Mayor Has Lost

Blacks and Jews, blacks and Jews: It is as though they were the contenders in Tuesday's New York primary rather than the Democratic presidential candidates. For the election to be framed that way was wrong, destructively wrong, and a big reason for that was the behavior of Ed Koch, New York's mayor, who prides himself on speaking fearless truth, made himself sound like someone throwing a tantrum.

He thus did Jews, blacks and the whole city a disservice. The election is over, but the damage will take a long time and patient effort to undo.

With or without Mr. Koch, blacks and Jews would have figured prominently in the campaign. Never before Jesse Jackson has America seen a black candidate with any plausible chance. Meanwhile, many Jews have worried about Mr. Jackson's success, mistrustfully recalling his past positions on Israel and other issues.

Mr. Koch first attacked by saying that Jews would be "crazy" to vote for Mr. Jackson, given his views on Israel. The language was strong but not wholly startling, coming from someone as outspoken as Mr. Koch. He is, it may be recalled, the man who called the United Nations a cesspool.

The mayor then exceeded taste and good sense by relentlessly assailing Mr. Jackson as the election neared. "I'm not saying he's a liar. I'm saying he can't stand stress, and then he bes under stress." Why, people asked, does the mayor of a city beset by racial tensions and a changing population now rehearse 20-year-old anecdotes about Mr. Jackson's behavior at the time of Martin Luther King's murder? Mr. Koch wants to run for a fourth term next year. All the more reason not to be inflammatory.

On television, Representative Jack

Kemp, Republican of New York, characterized the mayor's behavior as "rather bizarre." An adviser notices a new determination to damn the torpedoes and say whatever is on his mind. Richard Wade, the political scientist with the 1989 election in mind, surmises that the mayor "is trying to coax a black candidate against him, so he can win on the brute formula of race."

Probing motives is speculative. What is clearer are effects. One effect is how embarrassed many New Yorkers feel before the nation because of the mean, angry cloud thrown over the campaign.

For the campaign to be framed as a battle between blacks and Jews characterizes Jews falsely, by making them appear to be in the forefront of white racism. Historically, the reverse has been true; Jews — including Mr. Koch when he went to Mississippi in 1964 — have been champions of civil rights. The most harmful effect of the mayor's truculence lies in its potential to fan flames of division and bitterness.

The beginning of a remedy would be for the mayor to acknowledge his excesses as clearly as he voices his opinions. So far, he mumbles something about not helping but still says, "There's not a single thing — and I defy you to bring me a single sentence — that I have to apologize for." Over the longer term, repairs are possible. Mr. Koch has reached out to minority communities before. He might allay fears by trying again, though lost trust is not easily reclaimed.

The largest question transcends his judgment on race and goes to his judgment, period. Mr. Koch can be a man of kindness, humor, rigorous fairness and incisive intelligence. But when he errs as harshly as he has in recent days, the loss is not his alone.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Qualified Praise for Algeria

Praise for Algeria's mediatory role in the Kuwaiti hijacking must be qualified by the fact that the hijackers appear to have got off scot-free and have apparently been spirited out of the country. The hijackers are guilty of murder, for resolving the hijacking had the duty to comply with international agreements and put the hijackers on trial. Algeria's brokering of the deal is hardly likely to discourage future hijacking attempts. Admittedly, the gunmen did not achieve their main objective — the release of 17 of their brethren in Kuwaiti jails — thanks to Kuwait's stubborn refusal to treat with terrorists. But they won enormous publicity for their so-called cause.

—The Independent (London).

followed by a massacre. It would have been satisfying to witness the hijackers' conviction in a court of law, but we shall have to settle for the almost miraculous fact that of the 102 originally taken hostage by one of the most evil gangs ever assembled, 100 survive. On balance, a victory for civilization.

—The Guardian (London).

The world should rejoice that the remaining hostages are free. But the world should be profoundly worried that so, too, are their captors. Those who killed have been transported by Algerian military aircraft back into the murderous politics of the Middle East, almost certainly to kill again. This spirit of the guilty was carried out by a nation that has a reputation among Middle Eastern hijackers as the place where they are most likely to escape with their lives. It is an inglorious role for any country.

—The Times (London).

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1988-1992

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL APT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business/Financial Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEFUHL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURD HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7668. Telex: RS66928  
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-810616. Telex: 61170  
Managing Dir. UK: Robin Mackenzie, 63 Long Walk, London WC2. Tel: 836-8802. Telex: 262020  
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Leberich, Friedrichstr. 104, D-1000 Berlin. Tel: 030 72073. Telex: 410211  
Gen. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 150 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3890. Telex: 427173  
S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## OPINION



## China Tries To Keep The Lid On

By Flora Lewis

KUNMING, China — Deputy Mayor Zi Quo Rui put it flatly: "We can't wait any longer; the gap is widening with the coastal zones." Kunming, capital of Yunnan province in the Southwest just above the border with Vietnam and Laos, is not in one of the special zones favored for rapid economic development, and it needs

Aggravated regional and social inequalities are part of the price China is paying in its headlong drive for economic growth. A veteran European observer summed up the current phase in China's extraordinary about-face to market economics as "trying to keep the lid on."

Demands and expectations are exploding all over, along with complaints about the accompanying social ills of inflation, unemployment, corruption — the kind of thing communism was supposed to have wiped out.

The deputy mayor and a half a dozen managers of municipal enterprises set around a big table Sunday and counted their share of complaints about lacking the preferential "rights" of some areas. Kunming pays double the tax rate, has nowhere near the say about local projects, development, management, distribution of materials or dealing with foreign concerns, and is falling behind, they said.

But the spur of competition seems to be working here, too. They have figured out how to plug into the boom on the other side of the country, even without privileges. The special zones are export-oriented, one manager said, "so we can take advantage of our concentration on the domestic market. They need our goods now."

As with much of China, in Yunnan 80 percent of the people still work on farms. But there are traditional industries: chemicals, machine tools, tobacco processing. The plants appear hopelessly dilapidated. Yet Kunming is investing in plants in the coastal zones to take advantage of lower taxes there. A factory to make plastic doors and windows in the East cuts transport costs to market and sends home profits.

It is the classic economic response to opportunity. Spreading across the country, wriggling through loopholes, the drive to catch up is infectious.

Kunming is an old city — 2,200 years of history, a local journalist said proudly. It is full of new buildings and broad avenues, the remaining lanes squeezed between rickety old houses. In some ways, and for some of its people, China is changing too fast. Yet there is a sense in which nothing could be fast enough. This is an impatient country. That is what "trying to keep the lid on" means.

Ironically, the society's handicaps in forging ahead seem to stem as much from the now admittedly misguided attempt to leap into a theoretical future as from the weight of its long past. The official definition of the system now is "the primary phase of socialism," a way of saying that the utopian frame of communism is receding far into the future. "First we must have the material base," say people who use the approved language.

The distant goal has not been renounced, and it will not be by the new generation of leaders. There is too much emotional commitment — and vested interest — to what young people have been taught to call "the liberation" rather than "the revolution."

But results have become the test. "Learn truths from facts," said Deng Xiaoping, implying that they won't be found in Mao's little red book.

But the move to the market presents the society with the problems of raw capitalism, which Marxism pretended to overcome, without the tenderizing restraints of modern capitalism. Rules were junked, on the grounds that the centralized power of communism was perfect and required no limits. Now they are needed, because liberalizing requires a different kind of control.

Imagine China, which invented the idea of a professional civil service chosen by merit (the Mandarins), seeking to recreate a nonpolitical corps of public servants based on competence. They are studying Western models.

There is no social security system, which was unnecessary in the period of the "iron rice bowl" when rewards had nothing to do with results but is essential to protect the weak when the strong are set loose. There is not yet a real legal system because the idea of law was demolished by the idea of the omnipotent party. There is not even a basis for fiscal and monetary control, which had to be remade for economic decentralization to work.

No country demonstrates better than China what is to be lost by ideological pretension, and what needs to be saved or will have to be reinvented at high cost.

—The New York Times.

## The State Department's Curious Debate on Abu Jihad

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — When is the use of violence for political ends terrorism? When is it war? When is it just? Sometimes these basic questions of political philosophy become urgent problems in foreign policy, as happened last week when the PLO military chief, Khalil al-Wazir, was killed in Tunis.

I do not know who killed the man known as Abu Jihad. I do know that the curious discussion in the U.S. State Department about whether his assassination was or was not an act of terrorism testifies to the presence in that department of deep confusion and ambivalence about the nature of terrorism and the Palestine Liberation Organization's war against Israel.

To help decide when violence perpetrated for political ends is terrorism — when it is illegitimate — the State Department has developed a definition of terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents, normally intended to influence an audience."

According to this lugubrious definition (and almost all other serious definitions), the chief characteristic of terrorism is that it targets "non-combatants," people who are not engaged in war. That seems fairly clear. But the State Department has had some difficulty with its application.

At the same time the department spokesman, Charles Redman, announced the assassination of Abu Jihad, he refused to say whether the U.S. government considered this assassination an act of terrorism. A department official (presumably Mr. Redman) went on background to explain to the New York Times that State Department officials were divided on whether Abu Jihad, whose name means "father of the holy war," was a "combatant."

According to the article, some officials argued that he was a combatant "because he was the military chief of the PLO, often was in uniform and had planned operations that led to the deaths of civilians in Israel." Others, however, thought he was not a combatant because he was not personally involved in violent attacks.

No one seems to doubt that Mr. Wazir was the PLO's chief of military operations or that he masterminded repeated PLO terrorist attacks on Israel — including the recent raid on a bus during which three Israeli civilians were killed. It is also widely under-

stood that Mr. Wazir was a principal director of the current Palestinian uprising in Gaza and the West Bank.

Some uncertainty surrounded his death. But his close identification with terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians, the skillful professionalism and the careful execution of the killing (Mr. Wazir's wife and child were not harmed) led many to believe it was the work of an Israeli commando.

The Israeli government has maintained official silence. But the PLO and Tunisia blamed Israel for the killing. The assumption that Israel was responsible is said to have underlain talks inside the State Department, where Secretary George Shultz made the decision that Mr. Redman should "condemn" the killing.

Reliable sources say that the department's legal adviser, Abraham Sofaer, argued that the assassination was a clear violation of international law and must be condemned as such, while Arabists in the Near East bureau sug-

gested reproachfully that the United States might have encouraged the attack by its recent vetoes of actions against Israel in the Security Council.

Whatever the facts, Abu Jihad's death poses with special clarity the problem confronting Israel. As the military chief and No. 1 leader of the PLO he had, like Yasser Arafat, again and again publicly sworn a oath to the death against the "Zionist entity." He had a long record of association with terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians going back to the early '70s.

Israeli officials believe he masterminded the attack on the Savoy Hotel on March 5, 1975, that left eight civilians and three Israeli soldiers dead; the coastal road massacre of March 11, 1978, in which 33 civilians were killed; the Hebron attack on Jewish worshippers in May 1980, in which six civilian worshippers were killed; and the 1972 attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics that left 11 dead. They also say Abu Jihad was

behind numerous attacks on Arabs critical of the PLO.

Clearly Abu Jihad saw himself as a combatant in an ongoing struggle against Israel; like other PLO members, he viewed violence against civilians as a legitimate means to his end.

The PLO's war against Israel is as public as it is unconventional. There are no reasonable grounds for anyone in the Security Council or the State Department to doubt the reality of this ongoing war. It is proclaimed. It is lived by "Palestinian commandos."

Presumably Israel, like all other states, has the right to defend itself against this unconventional war — even though a majority in the United Nations has long since decided that force used against the Zionist state is "self-defense" while force used by the Zionist state is "terrorism."

If Israel has the right to self-defense, how may this right be exercised? This is the question that requires State Department attention.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Disarmament: Give These Countries a Hearing

By Curt Lidgard

The writer is the chief representative of Sweden at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

VIENNA — Participants at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are hoping for a successful conclusion in the next few months. That would mean the 35 participating states agreeing on a document that provides for two sets of negotiations on military security.

One set would continue the work of the Stockholm conference that ended in September 1986 with an accord on important military confidence- and security-building measures, including compulsory on-site inspection. All 35 states are to take part in these talks.

The other set of negotiations would deal with reductions in conventional weapons and forces in Europe. A mandate for these talks is being worked out in informal talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact member states.

The concluding document of the Vienna meeting is expected to reaffirm an agreement reached at Madrid in 1983 which set in motion the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. That agreement was based largely on an initiative of the French government; the Stockholm meeting was the first phase of this conference.

Yet the conventional arms negotiations will, at least at the outset, exclude states that are not members of NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

Among these are the neutral or nonaligned countries of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. They fear that their interests will be disregarded by the two military alliances, and so they have jointly proposed a way to safeguard their common interests.

A link should be established between the two sets of negotiations, these countries say. Arrangements should be made to free the excluded states information on the disarmament talks and allow for an exchange of views, which should be considered in those talks.

Even if these arrangements satisfy immediate needs — and this is probably the most that can be agreed upon now — the exclusion of some CSCE states from important talks held within the CSCE framework could be seen as a departure from the Helsinki Final Act.

The Swedish government holds that this can be accepted for a transitional period but that the neutral and nonaligned countries should then become full partners in the European security process.

These countries have important national security interests to safeguard. Some of them make considerable defense efforts and contribute significantly through their policies to the stability of their regions.

A major aim of the conventional arms negotiations is to eliminate invasion capability. Neutral and nonaligned countries have set an example by the non-offensive character of their defense structures. This should not disqualify them from joining in the negotiations.

International Herald Tribune.

## Coming to Terms With the Arrogant Jesse Jackson

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Jesse Jackson is extraordinarily arrogant. It is arrogant to run for president with his qualifications. It is arrogant to present to a rather leftist platform and expect to be elected. It is arrogant to introduce a Third World agenda onto the center stage of a northern superpower and demand that it be given priority. It is arrogant to make what has been long regarded as a social or personal issue, drugs, the top issue in

other close associates of Dr. King. On-stage flamboyance is one thing; imperious treatment of associates is another. Most of us pulled back.

But outsiders who have a big dream that involves shattering a lot of conventional assumptions — and Mr. Jackson's is a bigger dream than Martin Luther King's was — can be hopelessly self-absorbed. It seems all necessary for them, if they are

ability to make a foreign policy that is sympathetic to the Third World seem to be very much in America's interest.

The Third World, he said in effect, is no longer made up of continents notable only for coups and earthquakes; it is made up of three billion potential customers ready to shop in American stores if only the United States will open its protectionist doors and allow them to sell so they may have the wherewithal to buy.

Few now doubt Mr. Jackson's success in changing the political agenda. A recent New York Times poll found that drugs is now the leading foreign policy issue, ahead of missile deals with Moscow or peace diplomacy in the Middle East. And dealing with drugs, Mr. Jackson argues, means giving priority to dealing with debt-ridden neighbors in Latin America in a way that gives them a real alternative to the drug industry.

"I've been underdog for 46 years and 11 months," he joked. "Now the last month I enjoyed being top dog."

He has achieved a stunning reversal in America's political priorities almost single-handedly. If arrogance had to be part of it — not least because it was an extraordinarily lonely struggle — at least it is not what William Fulbright once called the arrogance of power that corrupted the Nixon administration.

It is the arrogance of a new day, a new message. It is the arrival in the cauldrons of power — where we never expected to see him — of the representative of the put-upon.

International Herald Tribune.  
All rights reserved.

*We both worked for Martin Luther King. Later, as the roar of the crowd went to Jackson's head, our friendship was strained. Yet he is not so much arrogant as self-absorbed: a man with a dream.*

the ordering of foreign policy and to relegate the traditional East-West preoccupations to second place.

There was a time when I resented Mr. Jackson's arrogance. Now I have come to terms with it.

Twenty-two years ago, Jesse Jackson and I joined the staff of Martin Luther King Jr. in Chicago. It was during Mr. King's first northern campaign, I fresh from the University of Wisconsin, was organizing slum tenants into a cooperative to fight landlords. Mr. Jackson, fresh from the Chicago Theological Seminary, was added to Mr. King's roving preaching team.

My work was more humdrum and behind-the-scenes, and his more flamboyant and public. I did not resent that, and during the next six years we became friends. The friendship led me to make a feature-length portrait of him for BBC television in 1971.

Later, though, as the roar of the crowd seemed to go to his head, our friendship became strained, as did his relationship with Andrew Young and

to remain propelled and on course through the circling clouds of compromise that unfailingly encroach.

In France this was the nature of the founder of modern-day French democracy, Charles de Gaulle. In Britain, Margaret Thatcher and David Owen, both of them drives and original politicians, have this same awful quality. In the United States, Henry Kissinger's arrogance intimidated practically every person he dealt with, giving him a clear field.

Mr. Jackson, this political season, has achieved what seemed impossible. To judge from the reaction to his recent remarks to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, he has left an indelible mark on American journalists that will assure him serious coverage in campaigns to come, from the word go.

His speech there was the most lucid, thoughtful, carefully constructed presentation of a new line in foreign policy that many of the editors could recall bearing. He had the startling

efficiency, of intelligence, of skill, of coolness, of quickness, of adroitness, of generalship, of statesmanship, of fairness, of democracy." The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Let the baseball 'bug' rejoice and the 'fan' sing praises of praise. This is an earthly paradise." The Boston Transcript says: "Baseball we have had on the scale of a national epic. It has been to us as bomb-dropping to the Russians, opera to the Italians, revolutions to Latin America, symphony to the Germans, window-smashing to the English and Cabinet crises to the French."

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1888: Vienna Watches

VIENNA — The Political Correspondence says: "Recent intelligence concerning the movement of Russian troops towards the Austrian frontier has caused no alarm in official circles here, inasmuch as the Government was informed last autumn of Russia's intention to maintain permanently in the districts adjoining the Austrian and German frontiers a military force numbering 300,000 men. Further movements of troops may therefore be expected until this figure is reached. It is only to be regretted that Austria-Hungary must take this fact into consideration and propose corresponding countermeasures."

### 1913: Time to Play Ball!

NEW YORK — The opening of the baseball season calls forth many comments. The Baltimore Sun says: "Play ball! This a phrase and a game that peculiarly appeal to the American love of scientific expertise, of

efficiency, of intelligence, of skill, of coolness, of quickness, of adroitness, of generalship, of statesmanship, of fairness, of democracy." The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Let the baseball 'bug' rejoice and the 'fan' sing praises of praise. This is an earthly paradise." The Boston Transcript says: "Baseball we have had on the scale of a national epic. It has been to us as bomb-dropping to the Russians, opera to the Italians, revolutions to Latin America, symphony to the Germans, window-smashing to the English and Cabinet crises to the French."

### 1938: Quakes in Turkey

ANKARA — Vast areas of central Anatolia have been laid waste by terrific earthquakes which have been going on since [April 19]. More than 50,000 persons were reported homeless today [April 21] and many thousands are believed dead in the debris of 40 villages which have been violently shaken. Eighteen of the villages have been completely wiped out.

مكتبات الصحف







# TRAVEL

- The Dalmatian Capital
- Shopping in Cairo
- Museum of U.S. Marines

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Musical Weekends in La Baule

■ "Musical Moments" in La Baule, France — weekends of music, from Classicism to Romanticism — start April 29 with a three-day program devoted to "The Generation of 1810," the chamber music of Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Liszt. Concerts will be held amid the elegant fin-de-siècle glory of L'Hermitage, where guests will also stay. There will be further musical weekends, between now and mid-October; the price per person is 1,800 francs (about \$320) with a reduction for children (the hotel has a pool and fronts onto the La Baule beach). At the end of the season an entire week of musical traveling through the Valley of the Loire, with visits and concerts at the famous châteaux, and beginning and ending at L'Hermitage, is available.

### Bowood by 'Capability' Brown



■ Bowood House in Wiltshire, England, is staging an exhibition on the history of the estate's famous gardens, the work of the foremost 18th-century English garden designer, Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Original paintings, maps, books, photographs and other documents are on display. Bowood has more than 90 acres of landscaped gardens and parkland; visitors may walk freely through all parts of the grounds. Originally laid out in formal French style, these were remodeled from 1762-68 along more natural lines by "Capability" (named after his fondness for saying an area had "capabilities for improvement"). Today they include terraced flower beds, a waterfall, an arboretum and a 40-acre lake. The rhododendron gardens cover more than 50 acres (open mid-May to mid-June). There is also an adventure playground for children under 12. Many rooms in the Georgian house, ancestral home of the Marquesses of Lansdowne, are open to the public. Bowood House, Calne, Wiltshire, is open daily, until Oct. 16.

### Solo Travel to Russia Gets Easier

■ Tourists are traveling to the Soviet Union by themselves in increasing numbers rather than in tour groups, according to Intourist, the Soviet tour operator. Intourist has published a 32-page brochure, "Individual Travel in the U.S.S.R. in 1988," to help smooth their way. About 20 percent of Americans who visit the Soviet Union — up to 115,000 are expected this year — travel on their own, according to Intourist. In earlier years, the number of individual tourists was "negligible," Betty Vaughn, a spokeswoman for Intourist, said. "There's an image that you can't go anywhere without an Intourist guide or in a group," she said. "That's not factually true." Though travelers may be on their own, they cannot be footloose. They can only go to places and on routes approved by Intourist, and visas must be obtained for specific dates in the cities to be visited. Also, the shortage of hotel space makes reservations essential.

### Japanese End of the Silk Road

■ The city of Nara, Japan, is conjuring up its past role as the eastern terminus of the Silk Road, which linked Europe and Asia for 2,000 years, in a vast exhibition beginning April 24. The history of the ancient caravan and sea routes on which East met West will be illustrated in pavilions throughout the city, with special attention paid to the route's importance in the realm of cultural exchange. Artifacts have been loaned by 10 countries, including Iraq, Syria, Russia, India and China; they include amporas found off the Syrian coast, Parthian statues, Buddhas from India, Scythian objects. More than six million visitors are expected to attend the event, "Silk Road '88," which continues until Oct. 23.

# Another Side of Burgundy

by Katherine Knorr

**S**AULIEU, France — For hundreds of years, it was a post-relay stop, with its dozens of inns sheltering and feeding horses and horsemen, and then the hordes of travelers taking the Nationale 7 to Southern France. Now the autoroute has bypassed it, and the hotels are seldom full, and the traditional restaurants are mostly mediocre.

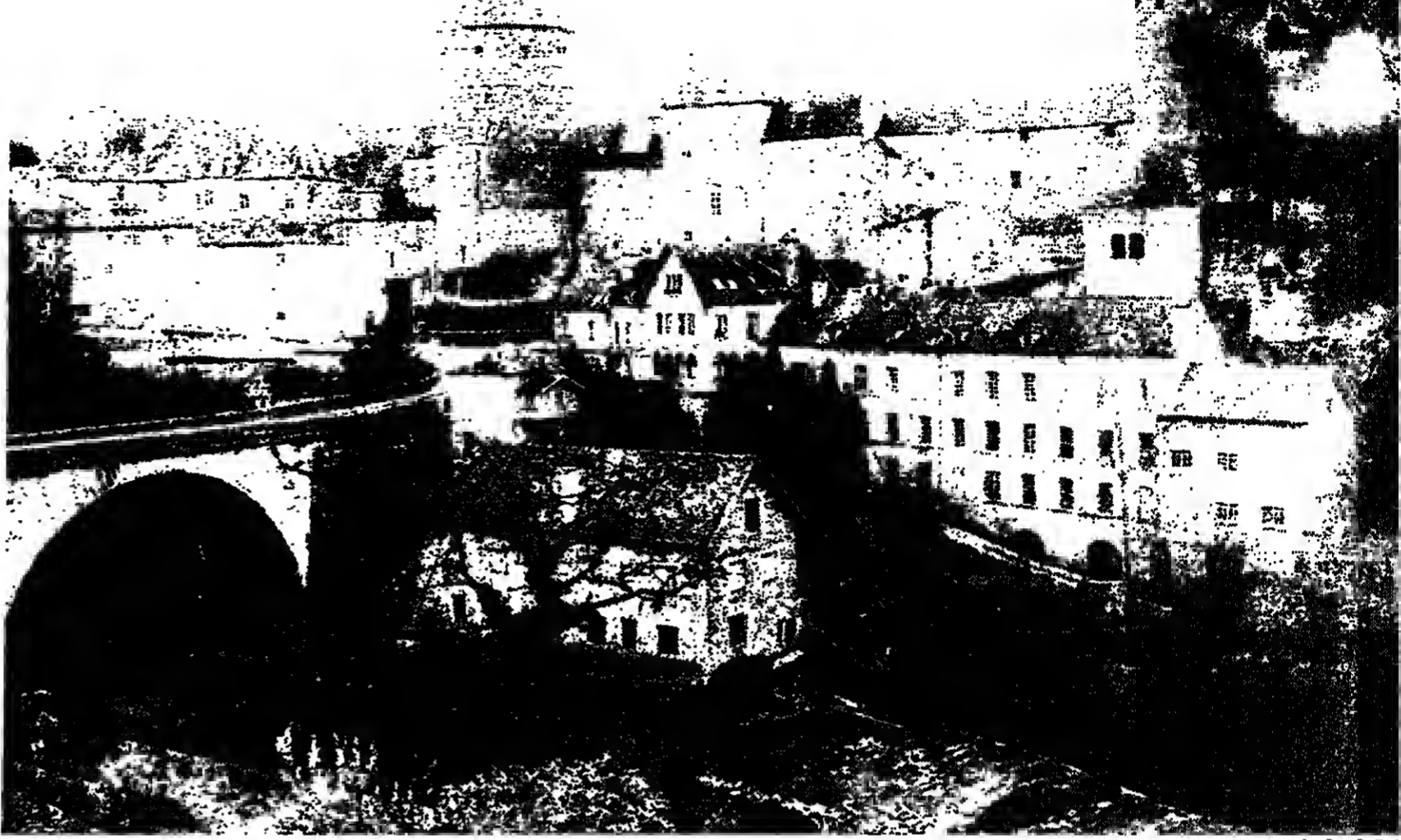
So Saulieu has become just another small, dull provincial town. It has its share of tourists in the summer, mostly French, and a few good food shops and a market on Saturdays, and the inns, with their great stone archways and cobbled courtyards, are as beautiful as ever. A great metal hull welcomes visitors to the town, but it could also be welcoming them into the much misunderstood province of Bur-

*The dukes of Burgundy included some of the most colorful and ruthless of French noblemen.*

gundy. In fact, bypassed Saulieu is almost a metaphor for Burgundy, once a crossroads, a bridge between north and south, with great geopolitical importance, now a quiet land of gently decrepit châteaux.

To most outsiders, Burgundy is synonymous with wine and snails. But much of Burgundy has no vines, and most Burgundians drink Côtes du Rhône and hate snails. They are a fierce lot of farmers (lamb and veal) who roll their R's like Scots, and there are parts of the wooded Morvan region where farms are so isolated that the buildings seem to be ghosts. Here and there are the remains of medieval castles and fortified farms, sometimes only one facade, with trees growing from the top. There are no loose stones around these ruins; the stones have been used to build the farmhouses.

**S**OME Burgundian churches have a plaque indicating that Joan of Arc prayed there on her politically successful but personally disastrous crusade to install Charles VII as king, but Burgundians have conveniently forgotten that, in long ago and more treacherous days, they were allied with the English and sold to Albion this mysterious male impersonator. In fact, most Burgundians seem to have forgotten that in its glory days Burgundy was an opportunistic, warmongering fiefdom that reached way beyond the current provincial borders, and tried several times to take over the kingdom. The dukes of Burgundy included some of the most colorful and ruthless of French noblemen; they were kingmakers and very nearly kings, and their ambitions played a decisive part in the civil wars that racked France in the 14th and 15th



The ramparts and towers of Semur-en-Auxois.

centuries and were inextricably intertwined with the Hundred Years War.

Burgundy is also a mysterious place, a battleground of occult forces, with telling strong places that since ancient times have attracted mystics and caused them to leave mostly inexplicable but always intriguing signs of their presence. Through the province runs the backbone of the Vouivre, a rock outcropping that is also a mythical animal, the ubiquitous winged serpent of mythology, lo Troenerre, the Fosse Dionne, a water basin that until modern times served as a landing place, is said to have no bottom; stones thrown in go on falling forever. Some of the churches, Catholic as they may be, have decorations representing serpents and the devil in most un-Catholic ways.

Burgundy is not a natural geographical entity, like the Ile de France or the Massif Central. It is islands — the Nivernais, the Morvan, the Côte, with its north-south line of famous vineyards — and it comes apart in layers of history: Celtic Burgundy, with the infamous (to the French) battles of Alesia, where Vercingetorix lost to Julius Caesar, Gallo-Roman Burgundy, the great but embattled years of La Grande Bourgogne, and then the shrinkage into a prov-

ince of France after Louis XI decided he had had enough and was wily and lucky enough to do something about it. The result is Celtic stone patterns, Roman ruins, magnificent châteaux and the Burgundy Canal, started in the 17th century and finished in the 19th.

For the traveler looking for the Burgundy away from the famous (and in the summer, crowded) Côte, one way to oorth and trip is to stay toward the oorth and east of the province, from Auxerre in the oorth down through Vézelay and Autun, up through Saulieu to Moolbard. This is an arbitrary route, but one that cuts through

several Burgundian layers. Travelers with more time can take two-day or weeklong trips on the houseboats that travel on the canal roughly in the same region.

Auxerre (about 200 kilometers south of Paris on the autoroute) is, at its center, a magnificent city. (As almost everywhere else, the modern age has made the approach to the city sad and gray, with industry, block apartment buildings and complicated roads.) It was a Gallic and then a Roman town, but its most spectacular feature now is the Gothic cathedral, finished in the 16th century, built over the remnants of a Romanesque church, of

which the crypt remains and can be visited. St. Germain was born in Auxerre, and an abbey church (Ancienne Abbaye St. Germain), built where he is believed to have been buried, can be visited.

**V**EZELAY is the next big attraction going south, an extraordinary fortified town on a hill, topped by the Basilica of St. Madeleine. In the 13th century, it had as many as 15,000 inhabitants, who feasted off the thousands of pilgrims who came to worship the relics of St. Madeleine on their way to Santiago de Compostela. St. Bernard, then the abbot of Clairvaux,

made a historic speech there in 1146, calling for a second crusade to the Holy Land. Vézelay has been well restored — perhaps too well. It gives one the quaint feeling of being part of theater decor.

Just south of Vézelay, one encounters one of the mysterious places in Burgundy that make lovers of the occult hold their breaths. In the village of La Pierre qui Vire (the stone that turns), a block of sandstone — part of the backbone of the Vouivre — is supposed to turn over every century, on Christmas night, showing a sacred sickle

Continued on page 11

**REAL ESTATE TO RENT**

**SWITZERLAND**

**BETWEEN GENEVA & LAUSANNE**

**LUCERNE SWITZERLAND**

**East Hampton, Long Island**

**Moving To New York**

**FURNISHED APARTMENT**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**NEW YORK**

**MANHATTAN**

**LOS ANGELES**

**MANHATTAN - MANHATTAN**

**VACATION HOMES**

**REAL ESTATE WANTED/RENT**

**LONDON**

**MALACCA MALAYSIA**

**MANHATTAN SUBURBS**

**PARIS - LONDON**

**IRELAND**

**APARTMENT**

**Ad Quickly and Easily**

**THE TRIBUNE**

representative with your text is immediately and once prepared for 48 hours.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Bryanston: 734 14 08

**LATIN AMERICA**

Bogota: 336 714 28 88

Buenos Aires: 313 68 88

Caribbean based in P.R. 712 68 88

Costa Rica: 508 2402

Guayaquil: 27 12 68-88

Lima: 47 202

Mexico: 533 21 64

Peru: 59 29 75

Rio de Janeiro: 22 31 6

**MIDDLE EAST**

Amman: 42 41 31

Bahrain: 36 232

Berlin: 34 45 8 8

Cairo: 349 932

Doha: 24 232

Dubai: 24 232

Jeddah: 66 19 76

Oman: 74 88

Tunis: 74 77

**FAR EAST**

Bangkok: 352 27 4

Bombay: 38 30 10

Hong Kong: 588 8 8

Karachi: 349 932

Mumbai: 34 45 8 8

Seoul: 74 88

Singapore: 34 45 8 8

Taiwan: 34 45 8 8

Tokyo: 34 45 8 8

**AUSTRALIA**

St. Kilda: 68 28 34

**NEW ZEALAND**

Auckland: 74 88

## When in Rome, See Markets

by Nancy Harmon Jenkins

**R**OME — The markets and restaurants of Rome explode with fresh fruit and vegetables at this time of year. Small, tender, violet-colored artichokes, the long, slender stalks of wild asparagus, crisp puntarelle, a chicory-like green much favored for first-course salads, tiny, sweet peas called piselli romaneschi, the succulent, spinach-like vegetable called agretti.

Most favored of all these deeply flavorful, seasonal delights are humble broad beans, *vicia faba*, called *fave* in Italian and *horse beans* or *favas* as well as broad beans in English. These beans are a harbinger of spring throughout the Mediterranean. Planted in late December or early January after the olive harvest, they winter over, well beneath the soil through the cold weather and begin to emerge in late March. Traditionally Romans begin eating broad beans on May 1, a national holiday, but from the middle of April into June, they are a familiar and much-loved feature of Roman dining. They can be found as a seasonal first course in restaurants all over southern and central Italy.

Until the late 15th or early 16th century, when green haricot beans were introduced from the

New World, broad beans and peas were staple legumes of the European diet, as they were also in the working-class diet of ancient Egypt. One of the few Old World beans, broad beans, with their thick, fleshy, shiny pods, are primitive and strange looking to anyone used to the slender green beans of America.

**L**IKE all spring vegetables, broad beans are at their best when very young and tender. In Rome, at this stage of development, they are often served raw as a first course. Piles of tiny young beans are brought to the table and consumed by diners who split open the pods and eat the little, fingernail-sized beans smuggled in their feathery

Pods. Sharp, rather salty pecorino romano, a sheep's milk cheese, is a favorite accompaniment for what is meant to be something to nibble on while you sip white wine and consider the menu. So prized are raw broad beans that Roman children help themselves to handfuls as they pass through the markets on their way to school and the discarded pods join the rest of the litter that accumulates in the cobbled streets of Vecchia Roma, the district that extends westward from Corso Vittorio Emanuele II and Piazza Venezia toward the Tiber.

Raw or cooked, broad beans have a distinctive earthy, musty flavor. The rich volcanic and alluvial soils that surround the city, combined with the skill and tender care developed by the Romans over millennia of careful gardening, give Roman vegetables an extraordinary depth of flavor.

While other cuisines, the French and the British among them, purr broad beans for soups or serve them as accompaniments to fat meats like duck or pork, Romans — and Italians in general — like to serve seasonal vegetables on their own, after the antipasto and before the main course. Although the pods, when very young and slender, can be eaten, the beans are most prized. *Fave col guanciale*, also called *fave alla romana*, is the favorite way of cooking them. Guanciale, or meaty salt pork, is diced and sautéed with finely sliced onions in an abundance of olive oil. Then the shelled broad beans are added, with a little water, and stewed until they are buttery tender and swimming in a rich and fragrant sauce.

Whether great or humble, any Roman restaurant worth its salt will be serving *fave alla romana* throughout the season. The best places to eat this specialty, however, are in the little trattorias



A shopper in the Campo dei Fiori, in the center of Rome.

Continued on page 10

**W**HEN you first handle a Patek Philippe, you become aware that this watch has the presence of an object of rare perfection. We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen. You can call it pride. For us it lasts a moment; for you, a lifetime.

We made this watch for you — to be part of your life — simply because this is the way we've always made watches. And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well. A Patek Philippe — because it's for a lifetime.



These models are available in a variety of styles and movements.

### PATEK PHILIPPE GENEVE

Patek Philippe S.A. 41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva 3 - Switzerland

TRAVEL

Old and New Arts Reflect Egyptian History

by Nimet Habachy



The Senouhi shop in Cairo.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER Seeking a Welcome For Businesswomen

by Roger Collis

ALL may be fair in love and war but not for women traveling alone. "I was in Rome late last year on a business trip, staying at the Plaza. I checked in and my room number is shown on one side of the lobby to the other to go and get my key. So everyone knows I'm in room 428. This shouldn't happen. I'm on my own and it makes me feel very apprehensive."

"One woman who was traveling in the Caribbean was asked for her room number when ordering a drink in the hotel bar. Later that night, a man burst into her room."

These cautionary tales are told by Sally Jackson, a London businesswoman, to show how women travelers are treated with indifference and disdain. So last November, Jackson and three other women executives (Irene Jeffrey, who runs the Women in Business program for the British Conservative Party, Jennifer Choudhury of Employment Conditions Abroad, an advisory service in Britain for people working overseas; and Jennifer Brian Pearson, managing director of a PR company) joined forces in London to form the Businesswomen's Travel Club. Its aim is to force hotels, airlines and other services to take the traveling woman seriously. Dues are £40 a year, about \$75 (corporate membership is £75 for 1 to 5 persons and £150 for 6-10).

"We've had an enormous response and nonstop publicity," Jackson says. "The applications are just flooding in. What we want is to be treated as individuals and not as wives or secretaries."

In the United States, women account for almost 40 percent of all business travelers (30 percent in Europe) against 18 percent 10 years ago and increasing at a rate three times that of men. By the end of the century, half of the world's business travelers may be women.

Jackson, a one-time British Airways stewardess who has been an executive in the travel industry for 17 years, moved back to England about two years ago to join her family travel firm. "I noticed that anything businesswomen did seemed to be news. So I thought I'd try to find out what they thought about traveling. Last summer, I sent a questionnaire to 180 women. Friends told me to keep it simple—just tick the box, not too many open-ended questions. When the replies came back, they'd written all over them."

Sample quotes from the survey: "There's no way a woman can get a drink in a bar without harassment. . . . It's worse in the U.K. than overseas." "Stop assuming that women are not there on business." "One has to be assertive to get good service in restaurants." "Airline stewardesses pay little attention to the needs of female passengers; they're far too busy fawling over

male business travelers. I am frequently ticked as Mr." "I would like to see improved toilet facilities, especially on Middle East routes." "I'd like women-only toilets on planes."

According to Jackson, more than 60 percent of respondents have unpleasant experiences to relate and most have some criticism to make of the travel trade; 24 percent think hotel security is bad and a vast majority want improved locks and alarms, access to floors controlled (although women are "generally totally against" being segregated on women-only floors), call cards identified before they are put through, and hotels or airlines to offer a secure airport/hotel transfer service. Nearly 80 percent resent being seated "somewhere dreadful" in hotel restaurants and want to see better table allocation. ("We are trying to promote 'travelers' tables," where single women and men can share experiences," Jackson says.)

THE main problems women face when traveling on business are those of attitudes rather than amenities. Women don't want special treatment; they just want equal service as businesspersons.

Jackson believes that this can only come about through more sensitive staff training. "Unfortunately, a woman has to be horribly assertive. When I had that bad experience at the Savoy, the Sunday Times got hold of it and the manager of the Savoy rang me up. Could I come round and discuss it?"

"They'd set up a conference room with 40 of their staff—interestingly, only two were women—and I was handed a microphone and told to get on with it. The manager said, if you want to be treated like a man you should stand up and complain like a man. I said, look if I'm paying for a service, I expect to get it."

Some hotels seem to be getting it right. Says Jackson, "The Hyatt Regency Club is excellent—the maître d' of the Chelsea Room at the Hyatt Carlton Tower [in London] is very good with women who want to lunch there, and the Ramada Renaissance hotels are good; the staff are very well trained."

Two months ago, the club launched a survey of 600 hotels around the world asking them what facilities they provide for women traveling alone on business. The idea is to compile a data base and eventually a guide to hotels where women will be safe and welcome.

The club publishes a newsletter (the current one reports on a "mini-survey" of hotel bars in London—if you're a woman try the Mayfair) and background fact sheets on countries (local customs and so on). It held its first seminar, "Japan and the Businesswoman," recently in London. Others are planned for later in the year.

CAIRO—The decorative art objects that can be purchased in Cairo today reflect more successfully than ever the many periods and art forms of Egypt's history. There are representations of Pharaonic Egypt, Coptic or Christian Egypt as of A.D. 63, Islamic Egypt (which saw its artistic zenith during the Fatimid and Ayubid caliphates) and Mameluke Egypt (when a slave class ruled mercilessly but embellished Cairo generously). In addition, Nubians from the south and Bedouins in the western desert add their share of color and originality to this rich heritage.

New shops in Cairo are serving a twofold function: preserving art forms long thought forgotten and nurturing a talented crop of young artists. There are items that are the delight of the visitor who has never contemplated an ashtray made from a woman's ankle bracelet, or a miniature Bukhara carpet woven in silk, or an azure amulet to ward off the evil eye. In these shops a visitor is likely to find items that are one of a kind, especially at Senouhi and Safar Khana.

In almost every case, the visitor will find that the multilingual proprietor of the shop is passionate about the work and well informed about the period and origins of the object. The shops mentioned are not places to bargain; that is best left for the bazaar. But, since the value of the Egyptian pound is about 2.25 to the dollar, the tourist with hard currency does well. What follows is a sampling of the shops and their offerings.

The oldest and still one of the most impressive shops is Senouhi (54 Abdel Khalek Sarwat Street; tel: 910-955; Monday to Friday 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturday 10 to 1). The shop, which is within walking

distance of the Cairo museum and Midan el Tahrir, the main square, is still the only outlet in Egypt for Harania tapestries, which are woven on high-warp looms strung with threads of local wool colored with natural dyes. They are the work of children who translate what they see around them. Birds, trees and the countryside come alive in brilliant colors. Many of the subjects are indigenously Egyptian: the doves that identify a village from afar and the water wheel turned by a water buffalo. The revival of this craft tradition was begun in 1957 by Wasef Wasef in the village of Harania, just outside Cairo. Some of the Harania tapestries are now collectors' items. Prices can run into the thousands of dollars.

Tapestries in reds, yellows and others on a white field decorate Senouhi. In the desert these pieces decorate the entrances of gray and brown Bedouin tents. They are made of wool thread tightly woven into symmetrical patterns with decorative tassels cascading from the edges. Sometimes the strips are sewn together to make camel bags.

For women, there are elaborate headdresses and yashmaks (decorated face coverings) as well as intricate embroidery from the Sinai. The embroidery that decorates simple black cotton dresses is done in tiny cross-stitches in reds, greens and yellows and can depict everything from flowers to chickens. The pieces are so valued that they are taken off old dresses and sewn onto new ones. In this way the patterns are handed down from one generation of women to the next. Local batik work has evolved into an art form—the material is used for clothes, tablecloths and wall hangings. The Bedouin items cost \$20 to \$30; the batik items are priced from as little as \$2.50.

Among the artists Senouhi has featured recently is Hassan Suleiman, who specializes in pastels and watercolors of Cairo street scenes. Another is Saad Iswac whose specialty is birds. Prices range from \$225 to \$500 for large oil paintings. Senouhi accepts payment only in Egyptian pounds.



Brass lamp from El Ain Gallery.

S AFAR Khana, Refuge of the Traveler (6 Brazil Street, in the district of Zamalek; tel: 340-3314; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. except Fridays), is on the larger island, Gezira, in the Nile. One of the two proprietors is Sherwet Shafiq, who has been promoting Egyptian art for 27 years in a weekly program on Cairo television. At present, there are works on view by Abd el Wahhab Morsi using Pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic motifs, and Mohamed Hamid Nada, who uses folkloric themes. Sawwan Amer paints ancient Egyptian subjects on glass. Yet the overall aspect of the work of all three artists is abstract. Paintings range from \$175 to \$350.

One of the more startling items on sale is a wansia, a Coptic doll buried with the dead. The idea comes directly from the shawabiyeh, the small statues buried with mummies to serve the deceased in the afterlife. There were 365 shawabiyeh buried with Tutankhamen one for each day of the year. A wansia is made of animal bone decorated with cloth and ornaments and costs from \$20 to \$25 at Safar Khana.

Also available at Safar Khana are pillows covered with pieces of Persian rugs and selling at \$33 to \$60. Crochery sets designed by local artisans featuring birds (a favorite Islamic motif) go for \$33 for a five-piece set. Safar Khana accepts payment in Egyptian currency and traveler's checks and can ship purchases abroad.

I N a very different vein is the shop called Barakat (12 El Brazil Street; tel: 340-9651; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and from 4 to 8 P.M. except on Sunday). Bracelets, earrings, necklaces and pendants lie in profusion in bowls and almost completely cover the wall. The materials are colored beads, ceramics, leather and brass. It's a place to pick up last-minute presents

without spending a fortune—items are available for as little as 50 cents. Decoration is frequently Arabic calligraphy, verses from the Koran or simply the word Allah. Almost everything is available in blue glazed ceramic, since blue keeps away *ajafaret* (devils).

One of the more spectacular items I saw on my most recent visit was a freestanding brass calligraphy work with the word Allah fashioned so that it could be read on one side from right to left in Arabic and on the other side from left to right in English. Calligraphic items are priced under \$5.

Upstairs in a low-ceilinged attic is a vast array of furniture, stools, tables and pearl-inlay holders for Korans done in *mashrabia*, carved wood. The furniture items sell \$20 to \$35. A fairly new line of painted terra cotta sculptures of laborers is charming and costs from \$2.50 to \$7.50. Among the figures is a juice seller with drinking cups strung about his *galabia* (long cotton gown) and a mother holding one child by the hand while another is seated astride her shoulder holding onto her head. American Express traveler's checks, but no American Express cards, are accepted.

MAMELUKE (4 Alesh Hassaa Assam Street, Zamalek; tel: 340-2437; Monday through Saturday 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. in summer, until 7 P.M. in winter) sells costume jewelry and Islamic furniture pieces, Bedouin mirrors and head-dresses. The Bedouin head-dresses are made of white silver, a kind of nickel alloy. Silver chains fall from large rings on either side of the head-dress and end in little bells. Miniature Turkish carpets woven in silk thread, the smallest measuring 3/4 by 6 inches (about 9 by 15 centimeters), sell for \$10 to \$20. Many are sold already framed (display on a wall). Glass lamps with stripes of painted enamel calligraphy (like the ones in Cairo's mosques) cost \$14 to \$175. The carved anklets made into ashtrays can be had in copper and nickel for \$7 and up. Pastel-colored kilims from Marsa Matruh, a town on the Mediterranean coast near El Alamein, are priced at \$18 a yard. This is a shop carrying items with prices from 25 cents to \$500. Mameluke accepts payment in Egyptian currency and in traveler's checks.

Mohandessee; tel: 349-3940; daily except Friday from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.) should be visited as much for its content as for its decor. It is owned by Azza and Randa Fahmy and was designed by Azza Fahmy's husband, Nabil Ghali, who is an architect and interior designer. White walls, tile floors and *mashrabia* dominate. The latter is used for shelves, shutters, tables and screens from which to hang richly colored cloth. *Mashrabia* paneling can be custom made. The price depends in part on the kind of wood used: azzil, the older wood is more expensive than the lighter colored mosky. Custom-made *mashrabia* start at \$2,000 for a screen about 3 by 6 feet. Among the rarer offerings are wood panels carved with the 99 names of God. These used to be placed over the doorways of Arab homes. The copies sold at El Ain sell for \$750.

Other items I saw only in this shop were exquisite copies of lamps of the Fatimid period. The originals can be seen in Cairo's Islamic Museum. One lamp, which cost \$250, was an elaborate brass fixture with several different compartments hanging from several chains. The brass was so intricately worked that it looked like lace with the light shining through. El Ain will ship merchandise abroad.

Less grand items such as calendars on papyrus in Arabic numerals and bill holders with a Nubian motif are also available. Baskets made of henna twigs and multicolored Nubian straw disks with leather centers, which can be used as wall decorations, are priced under \$15. There are also heavy Bedouin bracelets in silver with semiprecious stones—carnelian, alexandrite and coral—that are not particularly expensive. Lastly, there is a line of cotton fabric with miniature flowers and birds, Mameluke motifs that are printed close together, and reminiscent of a Laura Ashley design. The colors are soft and the effect attractive. The material is sold by the yard, the price (\$2.50 to \$3.50) depending on the intricacy of the design. El Ain accepts Egyptian currency only.

Nimet Habachy, the host of the WQXR program "New York at Night" and a guest commentator during intermissions of Metropolitan Opera broadcasts, wrote this article for The New York Times.

A Washington Museum Honors U.S. Marines

by Bernard E. Trainor

WASHINGTON — Forty-three years ago a nation weary by war thrilled to a dramatic photograph of Marines raising the American flag on an island battlefield. Iwo Jima. The photo earned a Pulitzer Prize for the Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal and became a symbol of national sacrifice and victory in World War II. Today it remains the best-known picture of the war. The fight for the tiny island cost 26,000 American casualties. The tattered flag, which was raised and photographed on Mount Suribachi on the fourth day of the invasion, flew throughout the month-long battle. It is now enshrined with other military memorabilia in the small Marine Corps Museum in the Washington Navy Yard in the city's southeastern section.

The museum not only traces the history of the Marines but also provides a walk through American history from the founding days of the Republic to the present. The oldest Marine item on display is the commission of the corps' first officer, Samuel Nicholas. It is dated 1775 and signed in the bold hand of John Hancock. Almost as old is a faded green uniform vest worn by Marine Lieutenant Samuel Wellingford when he was killed in battle while serving under John Paul Jones on the U.S. warship *Ranger*.

SOME of the exhibits recount moments of national glory and honor; others recall episodes not so glorious. One display area called the time tunnel sequentially portrays the history of the corps and includes a controversial section on the Marine involvement in Nicaragua earlier in this century. In the collection is a captured red and black Sandinista flag adorned with skull and crossbones. There are also captured Nicaraguan weapons and photos and diaries of marines who fought the rebels in the mountains.

Colonel Brooke Nihart, retired, the museum's deputy director, said

that visiting Latin Americans, particularly military officers from Central America, frequently object to a caption under a photo of Augusto Sandino, which identifies him as a "Nicaraguan bandit." In their eyes Sandino was a patriot hero, not a bandit. But as far as the Marines are concerned, the patron saint of the Sandinista movement was a bandit in the 1930s and a bandit he remains today.

Throughout 1988 the museum is featuring a special display on the Boxer Rebellion in China. In 1900 Chinese nationalists, who objected to foreign domination of China, rose up and besieged the foreign legation compound in Peking. An international military expedition of

American, European and Japanese landed in China that summer to put down the revolt and rescue the foreign diplomats and businessmen trapped in the capital. The intervention force dealt ruthlessly with the rebels and among the memorabilia included in the display are beheading swords used to decapitate Chinese rebel leaders captured during the uprising. "It was the last hurrah of Western imperialism," said the museum director, Brigadier General Edwin Simmons, retired.

The museum is popular with foreign officers, many of whom are in the United States to attend military staff courses. "The uniform displays intrigue them," Nihart said. While a group of visiting officers was touring the museum this year, he said, a French officer expressed surprise that U.S. Marines wore Prussian-style spiked helmets during the latter part of the 19th century. Their guide explained that countries frequently modeled their headgear after that of the predominant military power. Prior to 1870, he explained, American uniforms followed the French design, but after the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, the style shifted to Germany.

AMERICAN visitors to the museum spend most of their time in the section devoted to World War II. The Marine invasion of Guadalcanal in 1942

brought news of an American victory to a public starved for a military success and made Marine a household word in America for the rest of the war. Many museumgoers continue to identify the Marines more with that war than with either Korea or Vietnam, but there is plenty on both those conflicts. The contrast is striking. The Korean display evokes memories of the bitter winter of 1950 when the beleaguered First Marine Division fought its way through six surrounding Chinese divisions, which had secretly entered the war on the side of North Korea.

The Vietnamese exhibit, on the other hand, conjures up dual visions of steamy jungles and rice paddies, where the Marine patrols clashed with black-clad Vietcong guerrillas, and major battles like Hue and Khe Sanh, where the leathernecks faced well-armed North Vietnamese army regulars.

The museum memorializes one famous World War II battle in unusual fashion: a Hollywood Oscar. The award was presented by the motion picture industry in 1944 to a Marine camera crew for its documentary film on the capture of Tanawa atoll in the Gilbert Islands. At the time, the film was shown in theaters around the United States and shocked Americans with its gruesome firsthand account of war.

The museum, said Simmons, is "headquarters of the Marine Corps alumni association." Former Marines of every rank, veterans of long-forgotten battles, come by and reminisce and frequently donate prized souvenirs of their service.

Last year, according to Nihart, a retired sergeant major who fought on Guadalcanal was astonished to see a captured Japanese hand-cranked air-raid siren among the mementos of the battle. The siren had been donated to the museum years earlier by a wartime Marine corporal. The sergeant major recalled that he had put the siren in his pack when the Army retrieved the Marines on Guadalcanal and his unit shipped out on Navy transports. Later he discovered it missing and for 45 years had assumed the siren was stolen at the time by a soldier or a sailor. He was outraged to find out it had been purloined by



The award-winning picture by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal.

a fellow Marine and demanded to know the name and rank of the culprit. Museum officials said the donation was from an anonymous former corporal, to which the old NCO replied, "He'll be crippled forever corporal if I ever get my hands on him."

The museum (202-433-3534) is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Monday through Saturday; 12 noon to 5 P.M. on Sunday. Admission is free. By car, enter at the Ninth and M Streets gate. By Metro, take the blue or orange line to the Eastern Market stop at Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. By Metrobus from downtown, take a 54 (on Pennsylvania Avenue) or a 52 (on Independence Avenue).

© 1988 The New York Times

SHERIDAN MORLEY IN THE IPT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

Rome Markets

Continued from page 9

and osterias along the narrow streets and sunny squares off Campo dei Fiori market. It is open from about 9:30 A.M., Monday through Saturday, but the best time to see it is at noon, when the cannon fire from the Janiculum announces to Roman housewives that it is time to conclude the morning shopping and get on with preparations for the midday meal. Even for tourists with no chance to cook the abundance of meat, fish, vegetables and fruit displayed beneath huge square umbrellas, it is a wonderful experience to wander among the generally aggressive crowds.

These restaurants are also good places to sample other hearty, old-fashioned dishes that are associated with the *cucina romana*—dishes such as spaghetti con vongole veraci, with tiny sweet clams in their shells and lots of garlic; gnocci, little flour and potato or ricotta and spinach dumplings with a dusting of parmigiano; coda alla vaccinara, a rich ox-tail stew; fresh fish from the market (except on Mondays); and abbacchio al forno, milk-fed lamb from the Abruzzi, baked in an oven until it is so tender you can cut it with a fork.

You may want to precede your meal with a visit to the Campo dei Fiori market. It is open from about 9:30 A.M., Monday through Saturday, but the best time to see it is at noon, when the cannon fire from the Janiculum announces to Roman housewives that it is time to conclude the morning shopping and get on with preparations for the midday meal. Even for tourists with no chance to cook the abundance of meat, fish, vegetables and fruit displayed beneath huge square umbrellas, it is a wonderful experience to wander among the generally aggressive crowds.

Nancy Harmon Jenkins, editor of The Journal of Gastronomy, is working on a book about American ethnic foods. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

CHALET FOR SALE FRANCE Meribel Mottaret: in the heart of the 3 valleys, the biggest skiable area in the world and site of the 1992 Winter Olympics. good access by plane, road or T.G.V. train from Paris to the foot of the mountain. This Chalet comprises 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets, garage, store room, sauna, large open entertainment area, kitchen and 4 balconies with southern aspect. Close to shops, supermarket, hotels and restaurants. Ski runs and tows at the door. Furnished and carpeted throughout. Genuine Sale! Contact MADAME FREMI Tel.: France - 79.00.45.45/79.08.64.49 FR\$ 3,400,000.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL RESTAURANT A 15 MINUTES DE L'ETOILE AUTOUR DE JULES & SCHEER DRINKS 64, ROUTE DE VERSAILLES - LA VILLECHENEVE - TEL. 39.69.94.53 Repas d'affaires Nouvelle formule CADRE DE VENDRE SALONS DE RECEPTION MENU GASTRONOMIQUE à 149 F TTC a.c. et Grande Carte AuBERGE Cœur VOIR DE 22h30 à L'AUBRE JOURNÉES SEMINAIRES 260 F TTC PACHA CLUB

HOTEL Live the life of a lord at Ireland's two legendary castle hotels. For reservations, see your travel agent or call: Ashford Castle (092) 46003 (061) 71144 Drumahaire Castle

LEISURE PORTUGAL Costa Verde The most beautiful cottages, villas, quintas, loghouses to let in the Costa Verde. Please demand our gratis catalogue: Brigitte de Portocarrero, Lugar da Froga, P. 4910 Coimbrã, Tel.: Portugal 98/29 18 17 (7-8 p.m.)

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL appears every Friday

Germany Rhine & 180 A WEEK AWAY and Travel from London, three Rhine excursions, Dinner/Bed & Breakfast - HOTEL PRINZGER 2 948 Romagosa/Rh. - 1111 - Germany Tel. 9140 28 42 25 82

مكتبة النخيل

TRAVEL

Tortured History of Dalmatian Capital

by John Welchman

SPLIT, Yugoslavia — A visitor to Split, the Dalmatian capital, will find that the city's museums, of which three are outstanding, offer a comprehensive commentary on the city's compelling historical vicissitudes.

For Split is a city of conjunctions and polarities, syntheses and oppositions. Here at various times so-called barbarians confronted Romans, Christians confronted pagans, Catholicism was set against Orthodoxy and against Islam, Slavs engaged Turks and the European great powers competed for their own interests.

The most venerable of Split's institutions is the Archaeological Museum, situated in the northwest of Grad, the old town. Founded in 1820, it has been in its present building since 1920.

The material on display dates from prehistory to the Middle Ages. While there are finds from all over Dalmatia, many objects come from the place known as Salona to the Romans and as Solin today. The village of Solin, three miles northeast of Split, was an important Roman center until it was destroyed by the Avars in the seventh century.

About half the museum's visible collection is displayed under an external portico. The rest is housed in the large single exhibition hall, reconstructed and modernized in 1970 on the occasion of the institution's 150th anniversary.

HERE the history of the Split area is unfolded with helpful charts and diagrams and with a chronological sequence of pottery, metalwork and other small objects. There are few first-rate products from the Paleolithic period, to which the earliest traces of human activity in the territory of middle Dalmatia can be ascribed, until Neolithic times. Incised and painted pottery from the island of Hvar is most characteristic of the late Neolithic phase (circa 2,700 B.C.), while examples from the vigorous Illyrian iron age are more numerous and exquisite.

There are several finely crafted bracelets and fibulae, which seem to be wholly indigenous. And there is a series of other fine objects — a belt clasp, helmets and two glass gems with figurative motifs — that attest to the beginning, possibly before the seventh century B.C., of an intense trading and eventually colonial relationship with Greek civilization. Of the Greek imports, bronzes and

pottery from the transitional period between archaic and classical (sixth to fifth centuries B.C.) are most interesting, and some of the vessels imported into Issa, the first Greek colony, on the island of Vis, from workshops in southern Italy, reflect the reputation of Issaean wine as being among the best in the ancient world.

Illyricum did not formally become a Roman province until the beginning of the first century A.D., after which the characteristic civic, military and communications infrastructure of the Roman Empire was rapidly developed, making Illyricum key to the defense of the Danubian border. Five Illyrian-born Roman emperors, Claudius, Aurelianus, Probus, Diocletian and Maximilian, attest to the importance of the province to the later empire. A score of display cases in the exhibition hall hold statues of Roman and Oriental divinities (including some from cults not yet fully identified), jewelry, domestic and military items, inscriptions and medical instruments.

The remainder of the hall is given over to miscellaneous objects, mostly associated

Christians fought pagans, Slavs engaged Turks and the great powers competed for their own interests.

with the Christianizing of Dalmatia after the third and fourth centuries A.D. Lamps, probably from North African workshops, gold glasses, an impressive censer and other artifacts often display the "primitive" motifs of the early church — fish, bread and martyrs. In addition, there are a few pieces from the Later Imperial and Great Migration periods (fourth to seventh centuries A.D.), including some fine Ostrogothic helmets and early Slavic jewelry and religious fragments.

BEFORE we visited the sculptures, inscriptions and mosaics in the portico, the curator offered some surprising statistical information about his museum. He said the museum's approximately 10,000 inscriptions, for example, ranked Split third, after the collections in Athens and Rome, for such material; and that its 8,000 gems constituted probably the second most extensive holding anywhere. The inscriptions are mostly on stone and in Greek or Latin, and the presence of so many gems is testimony to the importance of Solin before the decline of the Romans.

Under the portico of the museum itself there are two local early Christian sarcophagi

from the fourth century A.D. that more than hold their own with the best contemporary items in the Byzantine collections in Istanbul and Athens. The most famous is the so-called Good Shepherd sarcophagus, named for the strongly worked central figure bearing a sheep on his shoulders. The shepherd is flanked by a woman and baby to his right, and a man clutching a book to his left, both boldly standing out against a teeming, diminutively scaled crowd. The conviction of this sculptural statement irresistibly brought to mind the work of the Pisano brothers a millennium later. The two short sides of the sarcophagus carry reliefs of the Gates of Hades and of the Winged Eros, making up a combination of motifs rare at this time.

There are other notable sarcophagi from the Roman period, one representing the Hunt of the Calydonian Bear, another the myth of Hippolytus and Phaedra, as well as unusual grave steles, mosaics from the Governor's Palace, and one of the ancient Egyptian sphinxes, which used to be situated in the Palace of Diocletian.

To the west of Grad, near the tunnel that bored under Mount Marjan, an impressive recent building of rectilinear design in three sweeping stacks, houses the unique Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments. While there are some overlaps with the Archaeological Museum, notably in that museum's splendid 10th-century Bishop John's sarcophagus, here the history of Croatian and Dalmatian culture is taken up and continued through the high Middle Ages until the 15th century. Because this era saw the most conspicuous development of Slavic civilization in Yugoslavia, the museum has taken on an important symbolic role for the Croat people.

THE majestic open ground-floor space exhibits the largest and best preserved architectural and sculptural objects. The earliest of them, altar screens, a baptismal font, ciboria and other fragments, date from the 10th century and are decorated with sumptuous interlaced ornamentation, derived from Carolingian sources, but given one of its most powerful vernacular inflections in these works. Similar objects from the 11th century witness the emergence and takeover of figurative and floral stylization as the predominant subject matter. On a side wall six large panels provide useful maps and details and descriptions of the interior furnishings and ground plans of an early Croatian church. This material is mostly Serbo-Croat, but is adequately summarized in the thorough guidebook to the museum, which has an English edition.

The first floor, which is really a wide balcony running round the entire upper pe-

rimeter of the building again maintains chronological sequence in the series of display cases and wall charts that exhibit and explain the high quality Migration-period metalwork, weapons and jewelry from early Croatian burials (one of the marvels of the museum) and smaller stone fragments with striking details from the same period. The larger, reconstructed furnishings below, an eye-catching photographic frieze of a dozen or so early Croatian churches and their sites, is a final reminder of the improvisational vitality of this culture in a period known as the Dark Ages.

Outside the museum a terraced area to the east contains full-scale reconstructions of the foundations of three typical churches; nearby is a group of monolithic tombstones from the 14th century. These details, together with the discreet but effective use of several recent works of art in the entrance hall and elsewhere, elicit the rather daring success of this notable juxtaposition of the medieval and the modern.

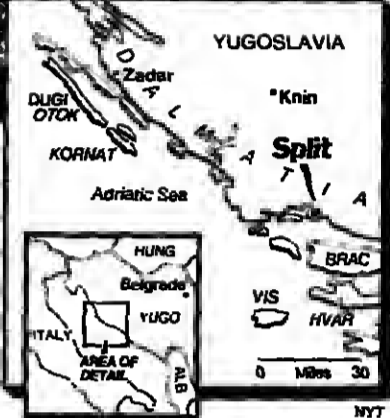
One of the modern sculptures at the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments is a work in plaster by Ivan Mestrovic, probably the most important monumental sculptor from southern Europe in the 20th century. In the garden at the Archaeological Museum there is also a bronze bust by Mestrovic of Frane Bulic, director of the institution for 40 years at the turn of the century. Fifty years ago Rebecca West was moved to condemn the siting of one of Mestrovic's most powerful public pieces, "Bishop Gregory of Knin," smack in the middle of the peristyle of Diocletian's Palace, over against another of those black, granite sphinxes imported from Egypt. (Bishop Gregory was moved on, but the sphinx remains.) With her characteristic mixture of foresighted judgment and rhetorical condescension she deemed it an "ungodly misfit," "gangling and flimsy, lacking in true mass, like one of those marionettes one may sometimes see through the open window of a warehouse in Nice."

WHILE she has a point in this context, and certainly knows how to make it, it is unfortunate that Miss West did not have the opportunity to see the world's largest single collection of sculptures by Mestrovic in the gallery bearing his name, just 10 minutes' walk from the Croatian Museum along the Marjan peninsula, not far from the old summer residence of President Tito. Here the work of the sculpture is displayed entirely on its own terms, in a reserved neo-classical building and garden of Mestrovic's design, and originally for his own domestic and professional use. This conjunction provides the most favorable circumstances in which to view the figurative opus of an artist whose style has not been too popular with the Western avant-garde and its critical exponents for many years.

That style looks more like a synthesis between the figurative modernism of Maillol and Rodin (with an admixture of Viennese Secessionism), than an idiom that evolved contemporary with the radical abstraction of Brancusi or Archipenko, and not long before Surrealism and Henry Moore. But in retro-



The old city section of Split, the Dalmatian capital.



spect, Mestrovic's bypassing of many of the formal and technical experiments of sculptural modernism seems to have allowed him more freedom to explore the relations between human form and expression, between allegory and political statement, between private sentiment and public emotion, between sculpture and modern religious belief.

Accordingly many of the best works in the Mestrovic Gallery are to be found on the ground floor, and were executed in the first two and a half decades of the century. Although he studied, worked and exhibited in Vienna, Paris, London and Rome, before coming to America after World War II, his first works were preoccupied with the history of his country's oppression and reveal strong patriotic, folkloric and religious tendencies. He projected two grandiose sculptural-cum-architectural constructions, a "Temple of Vidovdan" and the "Cycle of Kosovo" — the last named for the decisive victory of the Ottomans over the Balkan Slavs in 1389.

Neither project was completed, but Mestrovic's remaining work offers an extraordinary range of attitudes to the burdens of his people — fierce national heroes, the generic paths of his series of "Widows"; and a whole repertoire of the various means by which the problems of the oppressed might be transcended — through music, religion, mysticism and, eventually, more obvious

(and often less satisfactory) in his later works, a kind of universalizing humanism.

A good sense of the more religious side of Mestrovic's temperament can be found in the nearby "Kastiel," particularly in the Church of the Holy Cross, which is lined with a sequence of his wooden low-relief panels.

Information on galleries and museums can be obtained from the main tourist office, 12 Titova Obala (tel: 42-142), on the southern waterfront promenade, known as Riva. The ruins of ancient Salona are unfortunately hedged-in behind the expanding industrial suburb of Solin. The best approach is north from the Adriatic highway, where there is a large parking lot.

John Welchman is a visiting lecturer in the department of art, design and art history at the University of California at Los Angeles. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Burgundy

Continued from page 9

lying on a treasure. The rest of the time, the Vouivre is watching, and the treasure is unavailable. As the visitor is unlikely to see this marvel, he can go and see the monastery there, founded in the mid-19th century and still occupied by Benedictine monks. One cannot enter the monastery, but there is an exhibition room showing the monks' work, and the great rock is outside the walls.

From here one can dip into the Morvan on the way to Autun, passing the Lac des Settons, in the Vallée de la Cure, a cool place to stop, with a variety of water sports available.

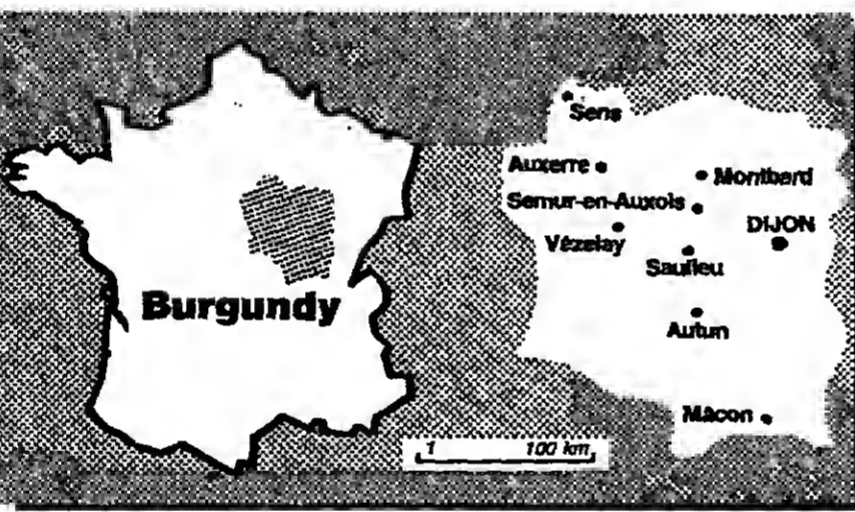
The Massif du Morvan is the poorest and harshest part of Burgundy, with its rocky soil and deep woods. Where farms in the grazing land areas are rich and tall, with huge barns and generous courtyards, in the Morvan they become squat, with the stables leaning against the small kitchens that make up most of the living space. It is also arguably the most beautiful part, and certainly the least traveled. The roads are small and tortuous, the bridges perilously narrow, and the residents on the dark side of surly. Still, in summer, it is gloriously still and hot, a wonderful place to picnic in the shade of the trees.

AUTUN was a great Roman city, oamed after Augustus, and before that a great Gallic city, too. At the height of its Roman period, its theater could seat 30,000 spectators and it was lined with towers and temples. Still visible are the remains of the Roman theater and of Roman gates — notably the Porte St. André and the Porte d'Arroux — but more mysterious, the so-called Temple of Janus, a tower of which only two walls remain, which has never been precisely dated.

Saulieu was a medieval crossroads. In the 17th century, it became an important relay stop on the Paris-Lyon road and remained so until the early 1970s. From the early days, it had a reputation for good food, and it is still host to the three-star La Côte d'Or. Its basilica was built in the early 12th century, but has been altered so many times that there is little of the original left to see; it is, however, quite pretty, and Saulieu is a pleasant town to wander in.

Up from Saulieu and far more visually interesting, are the 14th-century ramparts and towers of Semur-en-Auxois. Again this is a very ancient city, neither quaintly over-preserved, nor ruined by modern constructions. From the main road to Montbard, one has only to look to the right from the car window to see its great round towers rising above the town. The approach to the center of town is over a bridge, the Pont-Joly, which affords a beautiful view from the bottom of the towers, then up a rough cobblestoned to the towers, then up a rough cobblestoned road. The Eglise Notre Dame is, like so many French churches, a mixture of centuries, and it was eventually restored by Viollet-le-Duc. Parts of the central city are limited to pedestrians; shoppers walk beneath the huge vaulted stone doors. One can visit the Tour de l'Orle d'Or, once part of a dungeoned, now a museum. At night, the towers and ramparts are lighted up.

FINALLY up the road is Montbard, a town that oow mostly remembers its favorite son, the naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1788 is the 200th anniversary of his death). His botanical gardens are open to the public, and one can visit the high Tour de l'Aubespin, which gives an extraordinary view of the countryside. A little outside Montbard is the Ancienne Abbaye de Fontenay, a 12th-century Cistercian abbey, with its cloister, gardens and church. Central Montbard has some notable old houses, with half-timbering, and a lovely



view of the Brenoe River from a narrow bridge. Montbard is famous for another reason. Lovers of mystery should know that, with Semur and Saulieu, it forms a triangular telluric center of power.

Perhaps it was the Vouivre and its telluric forces that helped Burgundy to be the troublesome power that it was in the murderous days before the kings of France slowly and painfully brought it to heel. Its greatest dukes — Philippe le Hardi, Jean sans Peur, Philippe le Bon, Charles le Téméraire, whose court was more magnificent than that of the kings and who have grown to mythical proportions — and their vassals were much interested in myth and symbol. Philippe le Bon founded the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1429, and many Burgundian nobles were involved in the shadowy Knights Templar. The dukes were very particular about their coats of arms, and notably used variations of the Croix de Saint-André, the same ancient cross pattern used by many civilizations and that was to become so infamous in World War II.

The name Burgundy is derived from the Germanic invaders of the region, and historians who like mystery have traced their symbols to an island in the Baltic, the ancient land of the Nibelungen, the people of

the shadows so prized in German mythology.

Mythic also, perhaps, Joan of Arc. Made a saint early in this century, after being forgotten for hundreds of years, and oow used as a rallying symbol by the far right party of Jean-Marie Le Pen, her identity and indeed her fiery death are still a cause of debate. A perennial theory, much derided by conservative historians, is that she was the illegitimate sister of Charles VII, daughter perhaps of his uncle Louis d'Orléans (who was murdered by the Burgundian Jean sans Peur), that she went on to marry and have children and that someone else was burned. (She was, incidentally, not known as Joan of Arc at the time, but as Jehanne dite la Pucelle, and did not come from a place called Arc.) It is unlikely that anyone will ever prove who she was or how a peasant girl could ride a battle horse in armor and handle a battle axe and a lance, let alone convince the taciturn Charles VII to trust her, but something or someone did rally the king's troops to rid Orleans of its invaders.

There are still plenty of English invaders in Burgundy, merrily huying up ruined châteaux, but there are no more dukes or shepherdeses. Of course, there are no more kings either.



The Tour de l'Aubespin in Montbard.

Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

The longer you subscribe the more you save.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 6 months + 26 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 3 months + 13 ISSUES SAVINGS %. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe, Africa, Middle East, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia.

\*In Germany, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. \*\*At these rates, you can get early morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Madrid. Offer valid through December 31, 1988 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 57 93 61, Tlx: 612832.

GUARANTEE The International Herald Tribune stands behind its long history of excellence. We'll refund your money on all unreserved issues in your subscription if you're not completely satisfied.

QUICK SERVICE: Delivery will begin within seven days of receipt of your order.

Form with fields for Name, Address, City, Country, Card account number, Card expiry date, Signature, Tel/Telax.





Triumphs in TV technology

**SAMSUNG** Electronics

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1988

### WALL STREET WATCH

## Known to Most, the Dow Is Misunderstood by Many

By LAWRENCE J. DeMARIA  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average is one of the most widely watched statistics in the world, with the performance of its 30 stocks considered by many a proxy for the health of the American stock market and a barometer for the country's economy.

But for an indicator that is so influential, the Dow is singularly misunderstood, even by many of those who check it daily.

For one thing, it is not a real average. For another, the high and low figures reported after the New York Stock Exchange closes are not "real." They are theoretical, and traders who understand the distinction can benefit.

The Dow is computed by adding the prices of its 30 components, then dividing by 0.754. This fractional divisor has the effect of multiplying the total. Until May 27, 1986, the divisor was always 1.00 or higher. On that day, Merck, a Dow component, split 2-for-1. Prior splits and dividend adjustments had been whitening the divisor for decades.

Every half-hour, the official Dow Jones industrial average crosses the tape, but that is not the figure being watched with rapt attention in brokerage houses, newspapers and private businesses. On hundreds of thousands of Quoterm, Reuters and other quotation machines, "real-time" Dows are being computed by the various services licensed by Dow Jones to its averages.

Some of the services update their Dow quotes instantly, whenever a stock in the Dow changes. Others have slight delays, perhaps a minute.

For example, Monday at about 2:30 P.M., one broker said his Commodigy News Service terminal showed the Dow at 2,009, while a nearby Reuters terminal had it at 2,008. Only after the close will the figures agree, because all services, and Dow Jones itself, use the closing New York Stock Exchange quotations to figure out where the Dow ended the day.

However, the high and low figures that appear in the papers after the close are theoretical, as are highs and lows computed during the day by some services. They are computed by taking the highest and lowest stock prices reached by each Dow component during the entire trading day, and adding them up. Then the divisor is used.

THUS, with rare exceptions, the high for the day was never really reached. Nor was the low. They are intraday figures. Are these theoretical extremes of any use? "People look at them technically to identify support and resistance levels," said Donald M. Selkin, head of stock index futures research at Prudential-Bache.

He said that such technical analysts tried to identify the weak and strong points of individual stocks and the overall market. "They see certain buying and selling areas," he added.

Another trading theory. When theoretical and "real-time" highs coincide, it's time to buy.

However the Dow is used, its importance and its usefulness in prediction have been called into question in recent years. Many market experts argue that broader gauges of the market's performance, such as the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, the Wilshire 5,000 or even the NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations) index of over-the-counter stocks, are better thermometers of investor sentiment and corporate health.

Yet the Dow has a kind of mystical hold on the imagination. When the stock market had its spectacular five-year run-up from 1982 to 1987, it was the Dow, not the other indexes and averages, that captured everyone's attention. And last fall's stock collapse was most often defined by the still-amazing fact that the Dow plummeted 508 points on Oct. 19.

It is not a real average, and its intraday highs and lows are theoretical.

## Tandy Unveils Novel CD

### It Is Erasable, Needs New Player

NEW YORK — Tandy Corp. surprised the consumer electronics industry Thursday by introducing an erasable compact disk that it says could generate huge profits.

However, the U.S. computer and electronics company said any substantial profit would be delayed by 18 to 24 months, until a new generation of CD players is introduced.

Existing devices can only play the high-quality prerecorded disks and not record or re-record music.

The near-perfect sound of CDs themselves can already be copied using digital audio tape recorders, but sales of these devices have been slowed by controversy over possible copyright violations.

"We see the potential for tens of millions and even hundreds of millions of dollars in profit and royalties," said John Roach, the company's chairman.

Tandy's share price jumped on the news, closing \$2.625 higher at \$45.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, where it was among the most actively traded stocks.

Tandy also reported that earnings rose 27 percent to \$64.1 million in the third quarter of its financial year from the previous year's period. The results, which the company said were swelled by a lower tax rate, came on an 8 percent gain in sales to \$839.1 million.

Mr. Roach said he expected the company's sales and earnings to rise 15 percent a year over the next several years.

Analysts said introduction of the CD overshadowed Tandy's unveiling of its Tandy 5000 MC, a personal computer that is compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s PS-2 line.

Tandy said the computer, its most powerful, is based on Intel Corp.'s 80386 microprocessor. The price starts at \$4,999. Tandy said the 5000 MC is 20 percent faster than IBM's PS-2 model 80-111.

Mr. Roach said Tandy's use of compatible hardware was covered under existing patent licensing agreements with IBM.



One of the \$3,900 Yugo automobiles imported into the United States by Global Motors Inc., recently sold by Malcolm Bricklin, inset.

## Bricklin: Out of the Auto Industry

### The 'Ideas Guy' Is Leaving the Operations to Others

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Malcolm Bricklin, the man who would sell America a new car for less than \$4,000, is out of the auto business — again.

This time he's marking his exit by selling his 70 percent stake in Global Motors Inc., parent company of Yugo American Inc., famed distributor of basement-priced cars.

For those who know Mr. Bricklin, the news is not a surprise.

"Malcolm Bricklin is a terrific promoter. I don't think anybody would argue that point," said one executive familiar with the tentative buyout agreement. "But Malcolm finally came to grips with the fact that he's an ideas guy and not an operations guy."

"He started something that can become much bigger," added the executive, who has encountered Mr. Bricklin in dealings during the past year. "But he's a flamboyant guy who has a life-style and a management style that are inconsistent with running a company that has to pay attention to the bottom line."

Mabon Nugent & Co., an investment banking firm in New York, is putting together a consortium to buy out Mr. Bricklin by the end of this month. As part of the transaction, Mr. Bricklin has agreed to separate himself from Global in all capacities except that of a "long-term consultant."

Mr. Bricklin, a self-proclaimed wheeler-dealer who founded several other automobile ventures, also agreed to wait five years before starting a business to compete with Global.

Mabon Nugent officials declined to comment Tuesday on how much money Mr. Bricklin is getting in the buyout. But sources familiar with the deal estimated that he will receive about \$10 million, perhaps less.

Mr. Bricklin, speaking through his son, Kevin, an executive at Global, also declined to comment.

Mr. Bricklin's name is legendary in the auto industry, both as the butt of jokes and the stuff of envy and admiration.

It was Mr. Bricklin who introduced the first Subaru — Model 360 — in the United States in the late 1960s. The car, which weighed less than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms), flopped in the U.S. auto market, partly because of assertions that it was unsafe.

But Mr. Bricklin and his partner Harvey Lamm persevered, building up the Subaru business until it was sold in 1971.

Mr. Lamm stayed with the new company, Subaru of America, and now serves as its president. Subaru has become an important part of the U.S. auto market, where it sells high-quality front-wheel-drive and four-wheel-drive vehicles that have attracted fierce owner loyalty.

"Back then, in those grass-roots times, we were kids and we didn't have the vision that the company could become what it's become," Mr. Lamm said of his days with Mr. Bricklin.

But Mr. Lamm stayed and Mr. Bricklin left. Why?

"I'm different from Malcolm," Mr. Lamm said. "I get into something and I become very involved, very committed, very obligated and attached. But Malcolm has the ability not to become attached."

"Malcolm is an entrepreneur. He does an excellent job of promoting ideas and raising financial support. But once the thing gets going, he looks for something else. Malcolm is disinterested in operations."

Mr. Bricklin flirted with several subsequent car ventures in the 1970s, including the production of a gull-winged sports car in Canada. Mr. Bricklin had planned to build 1,000 of the sports cars a month at Bricklin Canada Ltd. in New Brunswick, but the goal was never reached.

In 1975, barely one year after opening shop in Canada, Mr. Bricklin was drowning in red ink. He had managed to crank out only 2,857 of the Bricklin sports cars, not enough to satisfy Canadian government and private

## GM Lifts Profit 18% After Shift In Accounting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Thursday that first-quarter profit rose 18.5 percent to \$1.09 billion from a year earlier, largely from an accounting change that better matched its costs with its sales.

The results from the biggest U.S. automaker were \$3.11 a share, compared with \$2.62 in first quarter of 1987. However, \$134 million, or 70 cents a share, reflected the accounting change that took effect on Jan. 1.

Without the change, which includes under inventory certain manufacturing costs previously related to expenses, GM's profit would have slumped 6 percent to \$868.1 million, or \$2.41 a share, a company spokesman said.

Otherwise, the bulk of those earnings came from GM's nonautomotive subsidiaries, which together earned \$695.1 million in profit for the quarter, down 3.5 percent from a year earlier.

GM's shares closed 12.5 cents lower at \$71.125 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Earlier, its shares rose as much as \$1.625 after an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert said he had raised his 1988 earnings estimate for GM to \$11.75 a share from \$10.25.

GM's worldwide dollar sales rose 1.1 percent to \$26.4 billion from nearly \$26.1 billion in the first quarter of 1987. Despite the gain, its worldwide sales by volume declined 5.2 percent to slightly more than 1.98 million vehicles.

And despite massive incentives, its U.S. car and truck sales fell 16 percent to 1.2 million units during the quarter.

The automaker's operating earnings fell 4.3 percent to \$675.6 million.

At the end of the first quarter, GM said it had \$5.1 billion in cash reserves and marketable securities, compared with \$4.2 billion a year ago.

In 1975, barely one year after opening shop in Canada, Mr. Bricklin was drowning in red ink. He had managed to crank out only 2,857 of the Bricklin sports cars, not enough to satisfy Canadian government and private

On Wednesday, two of GM's other subsidiary companies reported a three-month profit for the first quarter, but the increases came from nonrecurring items like cost-cutting and production increases.

GM's Buick Electronics earned a record \$52 million on revenues of \$2.7 billion in the first quarter. Earnings rose 44 percent from year-ago levels while revenues remained constant.

Electronic Data Systems Corp., GM's computer services unit, said net income for the first quarter of 1988 rose 38 percent over the same period last year to \$89.1 million.

GM said its share of the U.S. car market grew 4.1 percentage points in the first quarter from the final quarter of 1987 and it gained 2.2 points in truck market share.

Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., the nation's other top car makers, are expected to report first-quarter results next week.

However, those gains, including

### Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	% Chg.
American dollar	1.0000	
British pound	1.6475	+0.01
French franc	6.5596	
German mark	1.9364	+0.01
Italian lira	2.3637	
Japanese yen	163.89	+0.01
Swiss franc	1.4803	+0.01
West German mark	1.9364	+0.01
Yugoslav dinar	23.663	

### Other Dollar Values

Currency	Rate	% Chg.
Argentine peso	1.3600	
Australian dollar	1.5200	
Belgian franc	36.363	
Canadian dollar	0.7450	
Chinese yuan	1.5000	
Dutch guilder	3.7603	
East German mark	1.5000	
East German mark	1.5000	
East German mark	1.5000	
East German mark	1.5000	
East German mark	1.5000	

### Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
British pound	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475	1.6475
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italian lira	2.3637	2.3637	2.3637	2.3637
Japanese yen	163.89	163.89	163.89	163.89
Swiss franc	1.4803	1.4803	1.4803	1.4803

### Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	% Chg.
United States	5 1/8	
Canada	11 1/8	
France	8 1/8	
Germany	7 1/8	
Italy	12 1/8	
Japan	5 1/8	
UK	11 1/8	
West Germany	7 1/8	
Switzerland	7 1/8	
Yugoslavia	12 1/8	

### U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Merrill Lynch Bond Assets	\$72	5.72
20-day average yield		5.60
Totalestate Income Index	4787	5.78

### Gold

Country	Rate	% Chg.
London	445.00	
New York	445.00	
Paris	445.00	
Zurich	445.00	
Frankfurt	445.00	
Geneva	445.00	
Basel	445.00	
Brussels	445.00	
Amsterdam	445.00	
Stockholm	445.00	
Copenhagen	445.00	
Helsinki	445.00	
Toronto	445.00	
Osaka	445.00	
Manila	445.00	
Bombay	445.00	
Calcutta	445.00	
Rangoon	445.00	
Singapore	445.00	
Colombo	445.00	
Delhi	445.00	
Madras	445.00	
Chennai	445.00	
Hyderabad	445.00	
Bangalore	445.00	
Mumbai	445.00	
Jaipur	445.00	
Bhopal	445.00	
Indore	445.00	
Bikaner	445.00	
Udaipur	445.00	
Varanasi	445.00	
Allahabad	445.00	
Lucknow	445.00	
Patna	445.00	
Gorakhpur	445.00	
Varanasi	445.00	
Allahabad	445.00	
Lucknow	445.00	
Patna	445.00	
Gorakhpur	445.00	

## Swedish Industry Fears Pre-election Measures

### Alarm at New Tax, Nuclear Phaseout

STOCKHOLM — A rift has opened between Sweden's Social Democratic government and industry, five months before a general election.

"This high liquidity is something that measures would eventually need to be taken against," he said.

His remarks were taken as a broad hint that next week's supplementary budget could include new levies on corporate profits.

"This does seem to be a purely political move," said Ms. Foster.

"There is no particular need to raise revenue and the cash reserves have been there for a long time, partly as a result of government foreign exchange restrictions."

"I can only see the rationale in political terms as part of a steady hitting at wealthy capitalist Sweden," she said.

The Social Democrats have governed Sweden from 1934, with the exception of a six-year period from 1976 to 1982.

Unlike other European left-of-center parties, they have spared party, just look at how well industry has done under us," she said.

But Mary Foster of the London brokers Ark Securities said: "The government seems to be trying to establish its anti-capitalist credentials." An analyst

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's press secretary, Marita Ullqvist, said that the government was not anti-business. "The Social Democrats have never been a class party, just look at how well industry has done under us," she said.

But Mary Foster of the London brokers Ark Securities said: "The government seems to be trying to establish its anti-capitalist credentials in the run-up to the election."

A new money market tax, which ranges from 0.0005 percent to 4 percent of turnover depending on the instrument, brought a particularly bitter response when it was announced last month.

The central bank, the National Debt Office, commercial banks and brokers said the tax would cripple booming markets. Fifteen major business organizations appeared in an open letter to the government to reconsider the levy.

"The proposals indicate a real ignorance of how the markets work," said Curt G. Olsson, chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest bank.

"This tax has a purely political motive," said Anders Kvist, head of treasury operations at Gotabanken.

In response, the government said it would lower the tax on 45-day paper to 0.0003 percent from 0.001 percent. Critics said the change was meaningless.

Last weekend, Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt said Swedish companies were making too much profit and had amassed excessive amounts of cash.

## Growth opportunities worldwide

# BUILDING YOUR ASSETS, SWISS-STYLE

For more than a half-century, American Express Bank and its subsidiaries have been helping international clients protect and build their assets in Switzerland. The experts at American Express Bank (Switzerland) AG combine proven asset management techniques with traditional Swiss prudence and discretion.

Personal attention

As step one, our investment counselors will analyze your financial goals and current investments, and advise you on the portfolio that best suits your needs. This may consist, for example, of short-term investments, equities, bonds, even precious metals — all carefully selected to give you an optimum balance of yield and security.

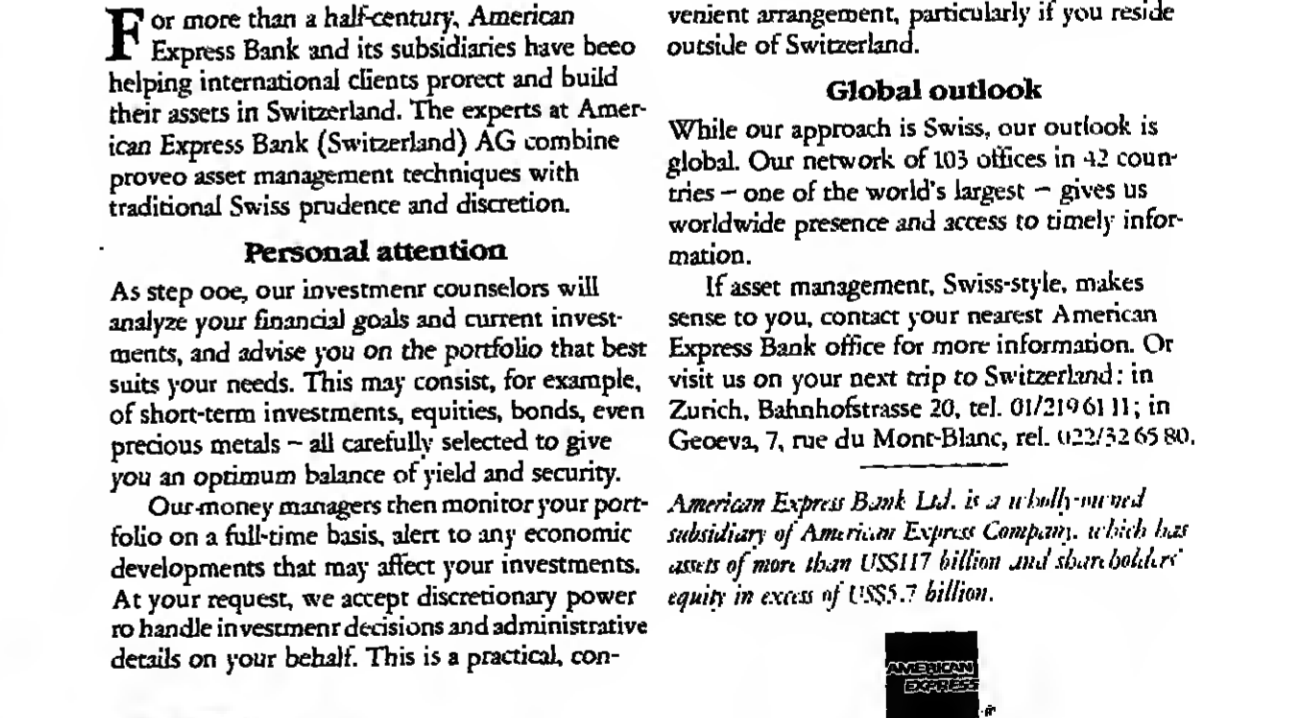
Our money managers then monitor your portfolio on a full-time basis, alert to any economic developments that may affect your investments. At your request, we accept discretionary power to handle investment decisions and administrative details on your behalf. This is a practical, convenient arrangement, particularly if you reside outside of Switzerland.

Global outlook

While our approach is Swiss, our outlook is global. Our network of 103 offices in 42 countries — one of the world's largest — gives us worldwide presence and access to timely information.

If asset management, Swiss-style, makes sense to you, contact your nearest American Express Bank office for more information. Or visit us on your next trip to Switzerland: in Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 20, tel. 011/219 61 11; in Geneva, 7, rue du Mont-Blanc, tel. 022/52 65 80.

American Express Bank Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$117 billion and shares held by equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.



AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Exceptional service in private banking

American Express Bank Ltd. An American Express company

Ad Quickly and Easily

**Herald Tribune**

representative with your text. You immediately, and once payment is a 48 hours.

copies in the first line and 36 in the 2nd line. No abbreviations accepted. Is. Dime's Club. Eurocard. MasterCard.

**SOUTH AFRICA**  
Bryanston: 706 14 08

**LATIN AMERICA**  
Bogota: 26 97 47 - 256 6886  
Buenos Aires: 313 68 86  
Caracas: based in N.Y.  
Cuba: 501 24 6601  
Guayaquil: 32 12 66 - 50 28 25  
Lima: 417 852  
Managua: 533 31 64  
Panama: 67 09 75  
Rio de Janeiro: 222 50 45

**MIDDLE EAST**  
Amman: 62 44 30  
Beirut: 256 032  
Bahrain: 341 457 8 9  
Cairo: 349 8808  
Doha: 4 6535  
Dubai: 25 161  
Jeddah: 66 150  
Oman: 70 41 86  
Tunis: 710 797

**FAR EAST**  
Bangkok: 258 32 44  
Borabury: 38 50 19  
Hong Kong: 5661 06 16  
Karachi: 51 13 48  
Manila: 517 37 49  
Seoul: 54 76 11  
Singapore: 223 64 78 9  
Taipei: 252 34 25 9  
Tokyo: 534 1925

**AUSTRALIA**  
St. Kilda: 638 523 2 44

**NEW ZEALAND**  
Auckland: 75 120



هذا من اصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Profits Off Sharply at 4 Big Japanese Brokerages

TOKYO — The stock market collapse last October slashed the profits of Japan's four major brokerage houses by between 14 and 28 percent in the six months ended March 31...

Salomon's Net Rises 16% And AmEx's Falls 15%

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc., the large U.S. investment bank, said Thursday that its profit rose 16 percent in the first quarter to \$173 million from \$149 million a year before...

BSI BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE SATURDAY M. B. A. Earn an MBA by taking our Saturdays only program...

U.S. \$400,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 2005

BofA Profit Jumped 63% In First Period

SAN FRANCISCO — In a further move toward recovery after its 1987 loss of nearly \$1 billion, BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit jumped 63 percent from a year earlier to \$109 million...

Compaq Earnings Rose 132% in Quarter

Compaq Computer Corp. reported Thursday that first quarter earnings soared 132 percent from a year earlier, and Data General Corp., another large U.S. electronics company, showed a profit for its fiscal second quarter in contrast to a loss a year earlier...

MTU Profit Rose 7% in '87

MUNICH — Motoren & Turbinen Union GmbH, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, said Thursday that 1987 group net income rose 7 percent on a 3 percent sales gain...

Staley Rejects Tate Bid, Seeks Alternatives

ROLLING MEADOWS, Illinois — Staley Continental Inc. on Thursday rejected a \$1.33 billion takeover bid by the British sugar refiner Tate & Lyle PLC, describing it as inadequate...

Schlumberger Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd. said Thursday that first-quarter earnings were more than 20 times profit a year earlier, as a result of growth in revenue from its oil exploration services...

BRICKLIN: The 'Ideas Guy' Leaving Auto Industry

Undaunted, Mr. Bricklin and his associates proceeded to make more than 700 changes in the Yugo, upgrading its quality, offering better-appointed models and, finally, winning grudging acceptance from many of its critics...

LUXFUND SOCIETE ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT Valeur nette d'inventaire an 18-04-88 U.S. \$101.33

This announcement appears as a matter of record only Huaneng International Power Development Corporation Beijing, People's Republic of China US-\$ 50,000,000 Term Loan

NET INCOME UP 22% The CRÉDIT LYONNAIS GROUP: consolidated financial information for 1987

Eagle Beach Hotel N.V., Aruba SFR. 66'700'000.- MEDIUM TERM LOAN guaranteed by THE GOVERNMENT OF ARUBA

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges Bruxelles SFR. 70'000'000.- MEDIUM TERM LOAN guaranteed by THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

With over 2,400 branches in France and about 800 offices worldwide, the CRÉDIT LYONNAIS Group offers the complete range of banking and financial services to retail, corporate, and institutional customers...

na Tries o Keep e Lid On Flora Lewis AING. China — Despite the fact that I wait any longer, the price of... 50 YEARS AGO

**Thursday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABN	1.2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 21st April 1988**

AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 21st April 1988**

AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.
AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.	AL-AMAL TRUST S.A.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613597 for further information.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613597 for further information.

**AMEX High-Lows**

NEW HIGHS 4  
NEW LOWS 9

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, all prices are in U.S. dollars. Dividends are based on the actual declaration. Dividends are shown in U.S. dollars. Dividends are shown in U.S. dollars. Dividends are shown in U.S. dollars.

**Floating-Rate Notes**

April 21

Issuer/Note	Denom	Next Bid	Ask
Alcoa Floating	7.875	104.00	104.00
Alcoa Floating	7.875	104.00	104.00
Alcoa Floating	7.875	104.00	104.00
Alcoa Floating	7.875	104.00	104.00
Alcoa Floating	7.875	104.00	104.00

**AMEX High-Lows**

NEW HIGHS 4  
NEW LOWS 9

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, all prices are in U.S. dollars. Dividends are based on the actual declaration. Dividends are shown in U.S. dollars. Dividends are shown in U.S. dollars.

**Deutsche Marks**

**Japanese Yen**

**Pounds Sterling**

**E.C.U.**



CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Firmer on Lending Report

NEW YORK — The British pound rose Thursday and the dollar rose in late trading, closed narrowly higher.

The pound had surged in early trading after a strong rise in British bank lending for March allowed fears of an imminent cut in the base lending rate.

In New York, the pound closed at \$1.993 Deutsche marks, up from \$1.972, and at \$1.8935, up from \$1.8925.

The dollar was also firmer, except against the pound, rising to 1.6655 Deutsche marks, from 1.6655 at Wednesday's close, to 124.35 Japanese yen, from 124.10, to 5.6660 French francs, from 5.6545, and to 1.3785 Swiss francs, from 1.3765.

Earlier, in Europe, the pound had advanced by nearly a penny against the mark.

Jeremy Poltrak, a foreign exchange manager at EBC-Amro, said the Bank of England had been seen selling pounds for dollars during the day.

"It was limp-twisted intervention, not enough to sway the market," he said.

The pound closed in London at 3.1573 DM, up from Wednesday's

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

close of 3.1483, and at \$1.8985, up from \$1.8930.

It closed at 78.8 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, its highest since Jan. 10, 1982. The pound had opened at 78.5, slightly lower than the 78.6 at Wednesday's close.

Meanwhile, the dollar, after a generally dull day, ended barely higher in London at 1.6640 DM, compared with 1.6625 at Wednesday's close, and at 124.05 Japanese yen, compared with 123.92.

The U.S. report on durable goods orders for March, due out on Friday, is not expected to have a great impact.

With the dollar sidelined, the market concentrated on the pound. The Bank of England announced Thursday that bank lending in March surged to \$4.7 billion from \$2.6 billion in February.

"In a normal world, interest

rates would go up on such figures," as the authorities would seek to cool the economy, a trader at a U.S. bank said.

But Britain has been trying to restrain the surging pound, and an increase in interest rates would push the currency further ahead.

After the lending data was published, the pound moved up, prompting the Bank of England to sell sterling around \$1.8940 and \$1.8970 in early afternoon, dealers said. But there was no sign of it when the pound edged further up, testing \$1.90.

Most dealers said they expected the pound to firm in coming days. "If sterling stays above 3.15 DM overnight, up we go," Mr. Poltrak said.

However, the threat remained that the U.S. Federal Reserve would intervene overnight on behalf of the Bank of England, as it was reported to have done earlier this week.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6670 DM, up from 1.6626, and in Paris at 5.6595 French francs, up from 5.6465.

It closed in Zurich at 1.3750 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.3735.

West German Predicts Dollar Will Recover

BONN — A senior Bundesbank official expects the dollar to recover slowly from its current low levels but considers that the currency is still vulnerable to bad monthly U.S. trade figures, banking sources said Thursday.

They attributed the forecast to Franz Scholl, the director of the Bundesbank's foreign exchange department, who gave a speech at a banking symposium in Dusseldorf on Thursday.

Mr. Scholl, who described the U.S. trade data as "banana" figures because, he said, they made the market slip, gave no time span for the dollar's turnaround, the sources said.

According to the sources, Mr. Scholl said that once market participants believed that the dollar would recover and regained their confidence in the currency, "then we have made it."

Court Ruling Expected to Have No Impact on Muni Bonds

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

NEW YORK — The U.S. Supreme Court's upholding of an obscure federal law requiring municipal or state bonds to be registered before they can be tax exempt threw the municipal bond market into momentary confusion Wednesday, but analysts say the decision will have little impact on prices.

The high court overturned an 1895 decision that made interest earned on bonds issued by states or localities immune from federal tax.

Municipal bond prices fell by about 3/4 of a point immediately after word of the decision flashed across traders' screens. But prices recovered once lawyers and analysts reminded traders that the court's ruling did nothing to alter statutes already on the books.

Indeed, since Congress decided to tax certain

municipal bonds in legislation passed in 1985 and again in the 1986 tax act, some analysts said it would have been a bigger surprise if the court had decided to uphold the 1895 decision.

Robert A. Gerard, a managing director and head of municipal bonds at Morgan Stanley & Co., said the court's decision "should have no impact at all" on the municipal bond market.

"In spite of this old precedent, everyone has always assumed that there is no constitutional protection for municipal bonds," he said.

Indeed, despite the initial confusion, the market's reaction to the court's decision was sedate compared with the way it treated a proposal two years ago from Senator Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican, that would have subjected all municipal bonds to the alternative minimum tax.

That proposal, which Mr. Packwood floated when the Senate Finance Committee was con-

sidering the 1986 tax bill, brought the municipal market to a halt and unleashed a wave of protest. The idea was amended, and under the tax law only a limited number of municipal issues are subject to the minimum tax.

To cut federal budget deficits, many leaders in Congress, including Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, have said that a new revenue-raising tax bill could well be written next year.

But Jim Jaffe, a spokesman for Mr. Rostenkowski, said the court's decision had little bearing on whether Congress might consider additional taxes on municipal bonds.

"In the 1980s, tax-exempt bonds have been one of the usual suspects to look at when you want to raise revenue," he said. "That is still true. All this decision does is affirm laws that are already on the books."

Telecommunications experts and corporate and academic telecommunications users' groups sharply attacked the reform proposals when they were published, saying they did little more than highlight how anachronistic and monopolistic the Bundespost's thinking is.

Leif Glanzert, who is active in Deutsche Telecom EV, one of the largest West German telecommunications users' groups, said the proposals were, in some cases, even more restrictive than the previous regulations.

While users and free-market advocates are angry at the limited scope of the proposed reforms, the postal unions and other politicians are upset because they think the ideas go too far. The minister-presidents of West Germany's 11 state governments met with Chancellor Kohl and Mr. Schwarz-Schilling last Friday in Bonn to voice their opinions. The majority of the 11 remain opposed to the planned reshaping of the Bundespost.

Postal employees, worried that "more flexibility in the personnel sector" translates as cutting the number of workers, are also opposing the reforms. On March 28, they staged a work slowdown, called a "day of truth and clarity," to inform the public of their view.

BUNDESPOST: A Line to the Future or a Hang-Up With the Past?

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted the plan would be accepted by Chancellor Kohl's cabinet by the end of April. That will not happen, a spokesman for the postal ministry said.

"We hope the cabinet will approve the proposals at its meeting on May 11," the spokesman said. "There are bound to be some changes from the original plan, but these most likely will be smaller rather than substantive changes."

The Bundespost could then vote on the proposals when it reconvenes in autumn and the legislation would take effect at the beginning of 1989, he said.

The Schwarz-Schilling plan is a slightly watered-down version of recommendations made in September by a special commission created in 1985 with the unenviable mandate of suggesting reforms for West Germany's largest company.

The Bundespost employs more than 500,000 unionized workers. It invests more than 20 billion Deutsche marks (\$10.6 billion at current rates) a year in the nation's economy and has about 50 billion DM in annual sales. It is also a money-maker, turning a profit of 3.3 billion DM (2.5 kilograms).

None of that was produced by traditional postal services, such as letter and package delivery, which

have lost money for years and are basically subsidized by the lucrative telecommunications business.

Since its inception, the Bundespost has relied on two main suppliers, Munich-based Siemens AG and Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG of Stuttgart. Along with the unions

easy to plug computers and other telecommunications equipment into the public net, have yet to debut in West Germany. The majority of telephone switching exchanges are still mechanical rather than digital.

On the other hand, once in-

stalled, everything functions fairly well.

"Part of the Bundespost's problem is that in comparison to many countries everything works well."

John Abbink, analyst of West German stocks.

and the opposition Social Democratic Party, they form what Mr. Bangemann calls "an unholy alliance," capable of thwarting change.

The Bundespost bureaucracy can move agonizingly slowly, especially in approving new lines or equipment. A new telephone, for example, must be wired up by a Bundespost-authorized technician. It can take weeks and sometimes months.

A portable phone, which currently can be purchased legally only from the Bundespost, weighs about 8 pounds (2.5 kilograms). The digital plugs common to other telephone systems, which make it

stalled, everything functions fairly well.

"Part of the Bundespost's problem is that in comparison to many countries everything works well."

John Abbink, analyst of West German stocks.

and the opposition Social Democratic Party, they form what Mr. Bangemann calls "an unholy alliance," capable of thwarting change.

The Bundespost bureaucracy can move agonizingly slowly, especially in approving new lines or equipment. A new telephone, for example, must be wired up by a Bundespost-authorized technician. It can take weeks and sometimes months.

A portable phone, which currently can be purchased legally only from the Bundespost, weighs about 8 pounds (2.5 kilograms). The digital plugs common to other telephone systems, which make it

Once Again, Pöhl Steps Into the Fray Against Inflation

FRANKFURT — The fight against inflation remains the prime concern of West Germany's central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, has said.

In a speech Wednesday, Mr. Pöhl appeared to be emphasizing that West Germany saw no room to stimulate its economy further by cutting interest rates, already at historic lows.

He agreed that there was a need for international economic cooperation. But good economic policy begins at home, he said.

"For German monetary policy this can only mean that even under difficult external conditions it must

stick to its basic line — securing price stability in the Federal Republic," Mr. Pöhl said.

"The Federal Republic owes so much to a successful stability policy that it would be foolish to give up or even relativize this policy for the sake of other goals," he said.

In recent months, West Germany has resisted pressure from other Western states to stimulate its economy, attracting other nations' exports and serving as the "locomotive" to pull the world away from recession.

Some private economists have been highly critical of this attitude, saying that concern about inflation was a pretext to justify inaction.

Mr. Pöhl said in Washington last

week that it would be irresponsible for the Bundesbank to cut interest rates. He was attending meetings of the International Monetary Fund where major nations agreed to cooperate to reduce trade imbalances.

Unlike at previous meetings, West Germany did not come under U.S. pressure to use interest rate or tax cuts to boost its economy to reduce its large trade surplus.

But some countries and the IMF policy-making Interim Committee said it should stimulate domestic demand by structural reforms.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pöhl expressed Bundesbank support for the concept of a single European currency and of a European central

bank recently promoted by the French government.

"Contrary to many assertions, the Bundesbank does not in any way belong to the opponents of such a project," Mr. Pöhl said.

But he said West Germany could accept a European currency to eventually replace the Deutsche mark only if the currency was kept strong by an independent European central bank.

"As far as I am concerned this currency can be called a franc, but it must be a franc *first*," a strong franc, he said. Europe's central bank could be based in "Frankfurt sur le Main." Frankfurt, where the Bundesbank has its headquarters.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including AOC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



SPORTS

Zola Budd: Beleaguered Runner Apart Breaks Her Silence

By Julie Cart

Los Angeles Times Service

GUILDFORD, England — The taxi driver, stopping in front of a small, unremarkable house identical to dozens like it on the quiet street in Foxglove Garden, said, "Be nice to that girl, you hear?"

Zola Budd, dressed in sweat shirt and sweat pants, greeted her visitor. For her first in-depth interview in five years she appeared apprehensive but calm. After all, what could happen to her that hadn't already?

Last weekend the International Amateur Athletic Federation advised the British Amateur Athletics Board to suspend Budd from international competition for at least 12 months because, the IAAF said, she had broken the spirit of the rule against competing in South Africa.

Budd admitted to having watched a cross-country race in Brakpan, South Africa. Watched it. Such behavior is now, apparently, against the rules. Sunday the British Amateur Athletics Board will hand down its decision. If it refuses to suspend Budd, the IAAF has threatened to suspend the entire British federation, thus preventing any British athletes from competing at international meets, including the Olympics.

Budd, who left South Africa to be able to run freely, has never run to peace. After all this, what makes Zola run?

"I have hung on to running as a kind of last resort," she said. "It is a thing that I can do better than other people. I am in love with running."

"I don't really know what people think of me. I don't know what their opinion is. I guess people think I am quiet. I'm not as quiet, not as docile as they may think. I am different."

"I won't give up. I couldn't live with myself if I quit. I think the best thing is, when I am running, I am alone."

Budd became the love-hate child of the British tabloids in 1984, when she decided to leave South Africa and become a British citizen. The Daily Mail, which had bankrolled her move to England and paid her about \$200,000 for the exclusive story, was crowing. Other papers, motivated as much by jealousy as news judgment, debated the propriety of Budd's receiving a British passport in only 10 days. After all, there were 60,000 resident aliens ahead of her still waiting.

Headlines screamed, "Zola Go Home." Through it all, Budd was silent.

"I never knew what to expect," she said. "I was 17 years old, I had just come out of school. I had attended my first course at university, and I didn't like it. So, in a way, it was a kind of escape for me."

"I didn't know what would happen until I came here. I didn't realize what it meant to leave until I came here. I didn't realize the importance of the decision I had made. I had second thoughts even then. But I could never really give myself in to going back because I knew I had a chance."

Leaving South Africa is the only chance any world-class athlete there has to compete. In many sports, especially track and field, there are restrictions against competing in South Africa, or against South Africans, because of that country's policy of racial separation, called apartheid.

That has been the crux of Budd's troubles, which have only multiplied since she sneaked out of South Africa under the name of Miss Hamilton. To many, she is a collaborator. They want her to denounce the South African government. They want her to speak out against apartheid. They want her to sever all ties to her homeland.

Until this February she spent up to six months a year in South Africa with her family. Her coaches and advisers were South Africans. To some Britons, it was a slap in the face.

"I can't see why people expect me to disown my past or my background," Budd told the Times of London. "I can't forsake it because it's obviously a

large part of me. If the real issue is the legitimacy of my British passport, then, quite simply, if it weren't legal then I wouldn't have it."

She was eligible to become a British citizen because her father was born in England. Citizenship was granted so quickly because she was under 18. Less than three months after her departure from South Africa, Budd was in Los Angeles running in the 3,000-meter Olympic final.

Her reception from Olympic teammates had been cool. One, Wendy Sly, threatened to boycott the Olympic trials if Budd ran. At some meets in

Britain she had been greeted by anti-apartheid protesters shouting "Go home white trash."

Then, in the 3,000 final, Mary Decker tripped over Budd's feet. Decker fell, cut and bleeding. Budd finished the race in 10:00 and 10:00.

"When I think back to Los Angeles, I sort of draw a blank," she said. "I try not to think about it. In the race, I wanted to stop. I'd never stopped in a race, and I felt I shouldn't. I just wanted to leave. Then the crowd started to boo. I could really feel their animosity."

She said that "I think now that going to the Olympics was a mistake. I had no international experience at all. The trip, the press, everything was a bit too much."

Nothing had gone right. Rejection by teammates made it worse. She says now it was partly her fault, because "I'm a very difficult person to get to know. I don't make friends very easily because I don't communicate very well. That has

changed a bit in the last few years. But then I was really embarrassed. I brooded. It was my fault as well. I didn't feel any animosity."

Perhaps not, but whatever Budd was feeling, and not talking about, sent her fleeing back to England. Soon after, she went back to South Africa for an extended visit.

"The Olympics was the final straw," she said, relaxing on an overstuffed sofa in the home that she has bought here, an area of England that reminds her of the countryside where she grew up. "I sort of decided I didn't want to run internationally."

But, she added, her beloved coach, Pieter Laubschagne, told her she must continue.

"I was coming to the end of my rope," she said. "However, at that stage, the alternative to running was not running. I didn't have any qualifications outside athletics. I couldn't go out into the world and make a living. That's probably why I continued. I had no alternative."

She continued to live and train in South Africa, part time. She won the world cross-country title in 1985 and 1986. Still, everywhere she went she was met with protesters and threats of boycotts.

In late 1986, she began to notice a pain in her right hamstring. She went to doctors in England and West Germany, but they could neither diagnose the injury nor ease the pain. Eventually, she stopped running altogether. And, as she had always done in difficult times, she went back to South Africa.

For that she was criticized in the British press, and she never explained the problems that had drawn her to South Africa. For one, the only doctor she had found who could treat her problem — a biomechanical imbalance, as it turned out — was there.

For another, she said, "It has been very difficult to live alone."

Budd also broke with her father, Frank, whom she had not spoken to for some time. She said that the whole episode had prompted her decision to take more control in her life and career.

"I went home for my birthday, and I sort of knew it was the end," she said. "I knew I would never run again. At that stage, no one really bothered with me, just my family. There were no phone calls."

The key to understanding Budd's silence over the years is remembering her background. She is from a small town in a country where all the media are government controlled. She grew up on a dairy farm, the youngest, by a dozen years, of six children.

"It was too far to travel to see my school friends," she said. "I was always on my own with my animals. I grew up entertaining myself. I never had any girlfriends. I think I had a rather sheltered upbringing."

Her life, she said, was "out complicated."

Mark Plagias, a former South African runner who is seeking U.S. citizenship, well remembers Budd as a young athlete.

"She gets upset very easily," he said. "She's very, very shy and bashful. When she used to accept awards, she would just say anything but 'Thank you.' Then she would sit down and blush from head to toe."

"Put it into perspective. The city is small. It's old-fashioned. The biggest thing on a Sunday is people spend all day cleaning and polishing their cars and then they go into the town and drive around in a circle in the middle of town."

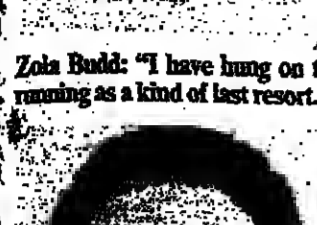
Where Budd is from, she's the most popular person around. And not just among whites.

"Popular is not the word," Plagias says. "Non-whites in South Africa have to ride in special minibuses as public transportation. Those buses are called Zola's, by the people. That's black people. They didn't accept other white South African athletes that way. There is something people see in her."

Budd has steadfastly refused to discuss politics. "I am a runner, not a politician," she said. "I have my political opinions, and they are very strong ones. If you simplify the whole situation, I'm just a runner. No one expects a thing of other athletes. But I am always attached to problems. I just want to run."



Zola Budd: "I have hung on to running as a kind of last resort."



Daley Thompson: "Just trying to make her a sacrificial lamb."

Thompson: IAAF 'Cheats'

The Associated Press

LONDON — Daley Thompson, Britain's often outspoken two-time Olympic decathlon champion, has accused the International Amateur Athletic Federation of "cheating" to get Zola Budd banned from the Seoul Olympics.

Thompson, interviewed in California by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Wednesday that the IAAF is "changing the rules in order to make the ends meet. They can change the rules at any time in order to get anybody out of track and field."

He said the British Amateur Athletic Board should back Budd over the dispute, and seek support from other IAAF member countries.

"We should give her the same treatment that we would give any other British person and defend her to the hilt," he said. "From all I've read and heard she's done nothing wrong."

"They are just trying to make her a sacrificial lamb. No matter how you have everything that is going on in South Africa this is cheating and it's wrong."

Thompson stressed, however, that he was not prepared to sacrifice his place in Seoul to support Budd.

"I think you'll hear a lot of people say they would be happy to miss it, but most of those haven't a chance of actually coming away with anything," he said.

"My decision might have been different had she had tried a little harder to mix and integrate and be one of us. She's never really been a part of anything over here. I feel she could have made a little more effort."

"But it's the principle that counts. It's not fair that if you don't like somebody you can just throw them out."

Bruins and Devils Tie Division Series

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — It was a tough night for the Montreal Canadiens but tougher still for Stephanie Richer.

En route to a 4-3 loss Wednesday night to the Boston Bruins, which evened their Adams Division series at 1-1, the Canadiens also lost their top scorer for the rest of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs when his thumb was broken.

In Wednesday night's other game, the New Jersey Devils beat the Washington Capitals, 5-2, tying their Patrick Division series at 1-1.

"The Bruins played the style they're known to play: head-hunting and cheap shots," said the Canadiens' coach, Jean Perron, who saw Richer join forwards Mats Naslund, Bob Gainey and Slane Corson on the team's injured list.

Richer had 30 goals in the regular season, and seven in the playoffs. He was injured in the first period when he was slashed by defenseman Michael Theven. By the end of the second period, the Bruins had a 2-0 lead, off goals by Bob Sweeney and Ray Bourque, and never were headed.

"We're a class organization, but we're not going to let guys like Theven injure our players," added Perron, who said that a tape of the incident will be sent to Brian O'Neill, the NHL's executive vice-president in charge of discipline.

Thelven denied deliberately slashing Richer on the thumb, which had been first injured in the final weeks of the regular season.

"I was only trying to lift his stick," Thelven said, the Boston Rejean Lemelin, the Boston

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

goalkeeper who had yielded to Andy Moog in the opening game of the series, inflicted further pain on the Canadiens. He made 27 saves, 12 in the first period when Montreal had good opportunities to build a tidy lead. Overall, the Canadiens outshot the Bruins, 30-14.

In Landover, Maryland, Aaron Broten got three goals and an assist during the Devils' victory at Capital Centre, where they have a 2-20-1 mark.

Broten's second hat trick in the NHL was the highlight of a big game by the Devils' top line, with Pat Verbeek adding a goal and an assist and Kirk Muller getting two assists. Except for one game against the New York Islanders in the first round, that line had not done well in the playoffs. But the Capitals' top defenseman, Rod Langway, had his leg was slashed by one of Verbeek's skate blades.

The Devils scored on three of eight power plays, the Capitals just once in nine.

Four players were ejected after a second-period fight, with 162 minutes to penalties, almost evenly divided, called by referee Terry Gregson. That was the most penalty minutes ever called in a 135 set in the third game of the previous series with the Philadelphia Flyers.

"You don't want to back down," Broten said. "No team is going to back down in this situation in the playoffs. We don't want to lose the second game and go down 2-0."

After the Twins again tied the

(AP, UPI)

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

MINNEAPOLIS — Dave Winfield hit the New York Yankees' 9,999th home run, and Claudell Washington put them at an even 10,000. But it was Jack Clark's homer, in the 10th inning, that got them their 7-6 victory Wednesday night against the Minnesota Twins.

In the ninth, pinch-hitter Washington homered off relief ace Jeff Gooden for a 6-5 lead. That gave the Yankees, who began in 1903 as the Highlanders, 10,000 homers in franchise history, most to the majors.

After the Twins again tied the

(AP, UPI)



ONLY FEET AWAY — Aaron Winter got ball, Claude Lowitz of Olympique Marseille got air, and Ajax Amsterdam advanced Wednesday night to the European Cup Winners' Cup final.

Orioles Back Off From Victory, Into Record-Setting 14th Loss

By Ira Berkow

MILWAUKEE — Never in the 120-year history of major league baseball has one team lost so many so improbably soon.

As the world watched, and that included some of the Baltimore Orioles' fielders on fly balls, and some of their batters on pitches, the team went down to an 8-6 defeat Wednesday night, to the Milwaukee Brewers, for its 14th straight loss from the season's opening day.

With the defeat, the 1988 Orioles sailed right past the 1904 Washington Senators and the 1920 Detroit Tigers, with whom they had been tied for this fabled record.

It was a cold night for baseball: windy, temperatures in the 40s (about 7 degrees centigrade). Some of the 7,284 spectators came clad in four-wheel gears, and many were on their feet in the top of the ninth

when the Orioles dramatically mounted one final effort to keep from having their name written alone in the record book.

They loaded the bases with two out. Carl Nichols was called in from the bullpen to pinch-hit for Terry Kennedy. Nichols ran in from right-center field, shedding his parka and gloves. Was he nervous that he might be a footnote to history, the last out of this game?

"All I was thinking about at the plate," he said, "was to keep warm — it had been very, very cold in the bullpen and the wind was blowing — and also to try to hit the ball some place."

On the first pitch from the Brewers' relief pitcher, Dan Plesac, Nichols did. He tied to right, to end the game.

The Orioles, in fact, battled back from a possible victory. Although the Brewers took a 3-0 lead in the second inning, the Orioles rallied to

lead, 5-3, in the top of the fifth. Their ace pitcher, Mike Boddicker (he had lost eight straight games going back to last season, but with a team like this, he remains the ace) was on the mound. It was he with whom the hopes of the Orioles now rode.

In the Milwaukee fifth, however, the dreams of victory began to unravel. It began with Robin Yount whacking a home run. Then there was a single, and a pop-up to shallow center field on which three Orioles overleaped and watched the ball fall, as though it were a foreign object. The play was called a hit. And why not? How can an error be called on three players on one ball?

Then there was another single, a fly out — which should have ended the inning — and a walk. Now the bases were loaded with two out, and the Brewers down by a run.

Herm Statterre, the Orioles' pitching coach, came out to talk to about pitching to Jim Gantner.

Some may have wondered what there was to talk about, since Gantner was batting .147 for the season, with not a run driven in.

Yet something was needed to be said. Statterre, though, obviously didn't believe that that something was because Gantner, on the next pitch, failed to left. That drove to two runs, and provided the Brewers with a lead they never relinquished.

Before pitching Wednesday night, Boddicker had been asked: Is this game different from all others? "Nope," he replied.

Did he think much about the record? "I don't give a damn about no records," he said. "All I want to do is win a ball game."

For the Orioles, their season-high six runs and 12 hits did represent a silver lining in the cloud, a light at the end of the tunnel, a possibility that, after all, they may not lose every game this season.

No big league team has ever done that, though some have failed valiantly, losing 100 and more. The all-time single-season losing streak is 23 games, set by the 1961 Philadelphia Phillies.

And what had the Orioles' manager, Frank Robinson, been telling his team knights before these games? "I tell them, 'Forget the last game, and just look at the next game as opening day,'" he said.

The problem with that: on opening day they lost to the Brewers, 12-0.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes games like Chicago vs Seattle, Houston vs Los Angeles, etc.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including teams like Cleveland, New York, Boston, etc.

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA standings for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, including teams like Boston, New York, Washington, etc.

European Soccer

Table showing European soccer results and standings, including UEFA Cup and English First Division.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

Table showing NHL playoff results for Wednesday's games, including Washington vs New York, Boston vs Montreal, etc.

Transition

Table showing baseball player transitions between teams, including names like P. Littles, J. L. Long, etc.

Large advertisement for International Classified, featuring various escort services and agencies with contact information.

